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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	Case No. 22-10964-mg
4	x
5	In the Matter of:
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7	CELSIUS NETWORK LLC,
8	Debtor.
9	х
10	Adv. Case No. 22-01139-mg
11	x
12	CELSIUS NETWORK LIMITED et al.,
13	Plaintiffs,
14	v.
15	STONE et al.,
16	Defendants.
17	x
18	Adv. Case No. 22-01140-mg
19	x
20	CELSIUS NETWORK LIMITED et al.,
21	Plaintiffs,
22	v.
23	PRIME TRUST, LLC,
24	Defendant.
25	x

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                    United States Bankruptcy Court
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                    New York, NY 10004
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                    December 5, 2022
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   BEFORE:
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    HON MARTIN GLENN
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    U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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    ECRO: FRANCES F. & KEVIN SU.
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Page 3 1 HEARING re Hybrid Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: 2 Debtor's Motion Seeking Entry of an Order (I) Permitting the Sale of Stablecoin in the Ordinary Course and (II) Granting 3 Related Relief. (Doc# 832, 853, 855, 895, 90 I, 922, 925, 4 933, 936, 954, 967, 970, 1043, 1058, 1076, 1085, 1086, 1186, 5 6 1188, 1228, 1253, 1280, 1324to 1328, 1345, 1388, 1389, 1396, 7 1400, 1406, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1430, 1463, 1464, 8 1474, 1482, 1484- 1486, 1489- 1493, 1495 to 1499, 1502-1504, 1506, 1507, 1511, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1533, 1535, 1537 -9 10 1540, 1547, 528) Hearing set for 12/05/2022 at 10:00 am and 11 12/06/2022 at 10:00 am 12 13 HEARING re Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: First 14 Motion to Extend Exclusivity Period for Filing a Chapter 11 Plan and Disclosure Statement. (Doc# 1317, 1433, 1442, 1468, 15 16 1470, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1487, 1479, 1494, 1536, 17 1546) 18 19 HEARING re Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: Debtors' 20 Amended Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing the Debtors 21 to Redact and File Under Seal Certain Confidential 22 Information Related to the Debtors Key Employee Retention 23 Plan. (Doc## 1425, 1427 to 1429) 24 25

Page 4 1 HEARING re Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: Debtor's 2 Amended Motion for Entry of an Order (I) Approving the 3 Debtors Key Employee Retention Plan and (II) Granting 4 Related Relief. (Doc# 1426, 1429) 5 6 HEARING re Adversary proceeding: 22-01139-mg Celsius Network 7 Limited et al v. Stone et al Hearing Using Zoom for 8 Government RE: Amended Motion to Dismiss Adversary 9 Proceeding. (Doc# 7, 1 7, 18, 19) 10 11 HEARING re Adversary proceeding: 22-01140-mg Celsius Network 12 Limited et al v. Prime Trust, LLC 13 Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: Motion to Approve Settlement with Prime Trust, LLC Pursuant to Rule 9019 of 14 15 the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. (Doc # 13) 16 17 HEARING re Hearing Using Zoom for Government RE: Motion to Approve Settlement with Prime Trust, LLC Pursuant to Rule 18 19 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. 20 (Doc# 1352) 21 22 23 24 Transcribed by: Sonya Ledanski Hyde 25

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5	ROBERT COMPAGNA	47	55		
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Pg 16 of 261 Page 16 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 CLERK: Again, we're starting the recording for 3 Celsius Network LLC, Case Number 22-10964. This is for the hearing on December 5, 2022 at 10 a.m. For the parties in 4 5 the courtroom from Kirkland, can you please give your 6 appearances -- start giving your appearances and specify who 7 is in the courtroom and who -- can you hear me? 8 MR. KOENIG: Good morning. Good morning. 9 Chris Koenig. We can hear you. 10 CLERK: Okay. Thank you, Chris. 11 MR. KOENIG: Good morning, and for the Debtors 12 today, it will be Patrick Nash, Jr., Ross Kwasteniet, Chris 13 Koenig, Dan Latona, Judson Brown, TJ McCarrick, Ben Wallace, 14 Grace Brier, and we're all here in person. 15 CLERK: Thank you, and are there any --16 MR. KOENIG: Thank you. 17 Thank you so much. Are there any parties CLERK: 18 from Kirkland that will be speaking on the record this 19 morning that are appearing using Zoom? Okay. I'm going to 20 take that as a no. All right. Do we have creditors 21 committee counsel? 22 Hi, Deanna. MR. COLODNY: Yes. It's Aaron Colodny, from White & Case, on behalf of the Official 23

Committee of Unsecured Creditors. With me today will be my

partners, Greg Pesce, Sam Hershey and David Turetsky and I

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Page 17 1 believe Keith Wofford is also on the Zoom. 2 CLERK: Okay. Thank you very much. MR. WOFFORD: That is correct. 3 Thank you, Keith. Anyone from the U.S. 4 CLERK: 5 Trustee's office, if you can come to the podium and make 6 your appearance. 7 MS. CORNELL: Good morning, Deanna. Shara Cornell 8 and Mark Bruh on behalf of the Office of the United States 9 Trustee. 10 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Is Linda Rifkin going 11 to be joining separately using Zoom? 12 MS. CORNELL: She may be joining via Zoom. Yes. 13 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. 14 MS. CORNELL: Thank you. 15 CLERK: All right. Are there any other parties in the courtroom? Come up to the podium one at a time and give 16 17 your appearance. Again, any other parties in the courtroom 18 that will be speaking on the record, please come up to the 19 podium one at a time and give your appearance. 20 All right. For the parties that are on Zoom, 21 Deborah Kovsky, are you going to be speaking on the record 22 this morning? Again, Deborah or anyone from Troutman, are 23 you going to be speaking on the record this morning? All 24 right. (indiscernible) maybe one at a time, if the parties 25 can unmute and start giving their appearances if they're

	Page 18
1	speaking on the record. You can use the raise hand function
2	and we'll wind you up one at a time and take your
3	appearance. All right. Josephine okay. Sorry. I think
4	David, David Adler, you're first.
5	MR. ADLER: Good morning, Deanna. Can you hear
6	me?
7	CLERK: I can.
8	MR. ADLER: This is David Adler, from McCarter
9	English, on behalf of certain borrowers. I do not intend to
10	speak this morning. But I will be speaking this afternoon.
11	CLERK: Okay. Thank you.
12	MR. ADLER: Thank you.
13	CLERK: You're welcome. We'll take separate
14	appearances at the afternoon hearing as well. All right.
15	Next, Josephine Gartrell.
16	MS. GARTRELL: Good morning. Josephine Gartrell,
17	from Willis Towers Watson, on behalf of the declarants.
18	CLERK: Thank you.
19	MS. GARTRELL: Thank you.
20	CLERK: All right. Arie Peled?
21	MR. PELED: Good morning. Arie Peled, of Venable,
22	LLP, on behalf of creditor, Ignat Tuganov.
23	CLERK: Thank you.
24	MR. PELED: Thank you.
25	CLERK: Layla?

Page 19 1 MS. MILLIGAN: Good morning. Layla Milligan, with 2 the Texas attorney general's office, appearing on behalf of the Texas State Securities Board and Texas Department of 3 4 Banking. 5 CLERK: All right. Thank you. 6 MS. MILLIGAN: Thank you. 7 CLERK: All right. Jennifer Rood? 8 MS. ROOD: Jennifer Rood, on behalf of the Vermont 9 Department of Financial Regulation. 10 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Stephen Manning? 11 MR. MANNING: Stephen Manning, on behalf of the 12 Washington State Department of Financial Institutions. 13 CLERK: Thank you. Virginia? 14 MS. SHEA: Good morning. Virginia Shea, from 15 McElroy, Deutsch, Mulvaney & Carpenter, on behalf of the New 16 Jersey Bureau of Securities and Nicole Leonard of my office 17 may also be appearing. 18 CLERK: All right. Thank you very much. All 19 right. Keith Wofford? 20 MR. WOFFORD: Yes. Good morning. Keith Wofford, 21 from White & Case, on behalf of the committee. As noted 22 before, my colleagues are in the courtroom. 23 CLERK: All right. All right. Mark Lindsey? 24 MR. LINDSAY: Good morning. Yes. Mark Lindsay, 25 Bernstein-Burkley, on behalf of several Earn accounts,

Page 20 1 customers, Stewart McClain, Keith and Jennifer Riles, Kim 2 David Flora and Brett Flora and Courtney Burkes Steadman. 3 CLERK: Thank you. Emily Devan? 4 MS. DEVAN: Good morning. This is Emily Devan, of 5 Miles & Stockbridge. With me on the call is my colleague, 6 Joel Perrell, and we're here on behalf of creditor, Josh 7 Tornetta. 8 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. All right. Are there 9 any additional parties that have not given their appearance? 10 Rebecca, you -- Rebecca Gallagher? Does she have a question 11 or --12 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Yes. Tony DeGirolamo, 13 representing Celsius customer, Eric Wohlwend. 14 CLERK: I'm sorry. Can you say who you are 15 representing again? 16 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Yes. Eric Wohlwend, W-O-H-L-W-E-17 N-D. 18 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. 19 MS. GALLAGHER: She never unmuted me. 20 CLERK: Yes. Rebecca, did you need to speak? 21 MS. GALLAGHER: Yes. I will be speaking today as 22 a pro se. 23 CLERK: Okay. So Rebecca Gallagher. Thank you. 24 MR. HERRMANN: Immanuel Herrmann, pro se, Celsius 25 creditor.

22-10964-mg Doc 1656 Filed 12/09/22 Entered 12/09/22 16:11:37 Main Document Pg 21 of 261 Page 21 1 Thank you, Mr. Herrmann. All right. For 2 the parties that have joined, is there anyone that is going 3 to be speaking on the record this morning that has not given 4 their appearance yet? If you are going to be speaking on 5 the record and have not given your appearance, please raise 6 your hand and I will ask you to unmute one at a time and 7 take your appearance. 8 All right. The party that joined as Kirkland, can 9 you please identify yourself for the record? Again, the 10 party that joined just as Kirkland, can you just identify 11 yourself? If you do not identify yourself, I'll have to put 12 you back in the waiting room. All right. Last call. 13 party that joined as Kirkland, if you could please identify 14 yourself. 15 MS. JONES: Deanna, this is -- this is Elizabeth 16 in the courtroom. It may be a Kirkland listen-only line. 17 I'll just check with our team really fast. 18 CLERK: Yeah. If you could, that would be great. 19

Thank you.

MS. JONES: Yeah.

CLERK: All right. Georges Georgiou? My apologies if I mispronounced your name. Are you making an appearance this morning? Are you speaking?

MR. GEORGIOU: I am. Yes, please. Georges Georgiou, pro se creditor.

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Page 22 1 CLERK: Thank you so much. All right. Karen 2 Cordry? 3 MS. CORDRY: Yes. Karen Cordry, National 4 Association of Attorneys General, and I'm appearing on behaf 5 of the coordinating states listed on my motion and I'm going 6 to speak briefly today. CLERK: All right. All right. So is there anyone 7 8 here for the 2 o'clock hearing? We're going to -- I mean, I 9 don't know if we're going to go straight through. I'm 10 assuming we're going to take a recess and you can rejoin for 11 2 o'clock and we'll be taking separate appearances for 2 12 o'clock. So I just want to inform everyone of that. Nelly 13 Almeida? 14 MS. ALMEIDA: Good morning. Nelly Almeida, from 15 Milbank LLP, representing certain holders of preferred 16 equity. I don't expect to be speaking. But I wanted to 17 make the appearance. 18 CLERK: All right. Thank you. Stephen Manning? 19 MR. MANNING: Yeah. I entered my appearance 20 earlier. Just to clarify, I don't plan on speaking this 21 morning. 22 CLERK: All right. Thank you. All right. Bryan 23 Kotliar? 24 MR. KOTLIAR: Hi. Good morning. Bryan Kotliar, 25 of Togut, Segal & Segal, counsel to the ad hoc group of

Page 23 1 custodial accountholders. I don't plan on speaking today. 2 Thank you. All right. Carl Wedoff? MR. WEDOFF: Hi. Good morning, Deanna. This is 3 4 Carl Wedoff, from Jenner & Block, on behalf of the examiner. 5 We don't plan on speaking this morning either. But I did 6 want to note my appearance. 7 CLERK: All right. Thank you, Carl. 8 MS. JONES: Deanna, this is Elizabeth in the 9 courtroom again. We were the Kirkland listen-only line, our 10 Chicago office. Just let us know if you'd like them to 11 unmute and announce. It's just a listen-only line. 12 CLERK: Oh, that's fine. I just wanted to make 13 sure. Thank you. 14 MS. JONES: Thank you. 15 All right. For the parties that have 16 joined, if anyone is going to be speaking on the record this 17 morning, please unmute your line one at a time and just give 18 your appearance and also please use the raise hand function and I'll take your appearances one at a time. 19 20 All right. Any of the parties that have joined, 21 please let me know if you will be speaking on the record 22 this morning, and if you'd like to make an appearance. 23 so, please use the raise hand function. 24 CLERK: All rise. 25 All right. Good morning, everyone. THE COURT:

Page 24 1 Please be seated. 2 CLERK: Good morning, Judge. 3 THE COURT: Yes, Deanna? I think Mr. Frishberg wanted to make an CLERK: 4 5 appearance, and then would you like me to read into the 6 record the language for the hearing? 7 THE COURT: Yes. But please, I'm just 8 reconnecting on my computer. 9 CLERK: Okay. Mr. Frishberg, if you could unmute 10 and give your appearance, please. 11 MR. FRISHBERG: Yeah. Daniel Frishberg, pro se. 12 CLERK: All right. Thank you. All right. Please 13 pay attention to the following information. All persons are 14 strictly prohibited from making any recording of court 15 proceedings, whether by video, audio, screenshot or 16 otherwise. Violation of this prohibition may result in the 17 imposition of monetary and nonmonetary sanctions. The clerk of the court maintains an audio 18 19 recording of all proceedings which constitutes the official 20 record. Parties must state their name each time they speak 21 on the court record. A party waiting to join with a full 22 first and last name will be admitted from the waiting room. Parties that join with initials, partial name, a designation 23 such as iPhone, et cetera, will not be admitted. 24 25 It's just going to take me another THE COURT:

Page 25 1 minute here to connect. 2 CLERK: Sure. 3 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everyone. 4 We have a long agenda today, both this morning and this afternoon. So why don't we get started. We'll go -- the 5 second amended agenda was posted on the docket this morning. 7 It's ECF Docket Number 1595. So let's begin. Who's going 8 to begin for the debtors? 9 MR. NASH: Good morning, Your Honor. Pat Nash, 10 from Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of the debtors. Your Honor 11 12 CLERK: Sorry, Judge. We can't hear you. Can you 13 hear me? 14 THE COURT: All right. I think the problem was 15 two connections. 16 CLERK: Yeah. 17 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Nash. Can you hear Mr. Nash, Deanna? 18 19 CLERK: Yes, I can. Pedro is on his way down to 20 help me. 21 THE COURT: That's okay. We're fine, I think. Go 22 ahead, Mr. Nash. 23 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. 24 MR. NASH: Your Honor, in connection with the 25 motion, the debtors filed four declarations. It would be

Page 26 1 our preference and intent, Your Honor, to make our 2 evidentiary case by way of the declarations and make those declarants available for cross-examination. 3 4 THE COURT: Yeah. So why don't you offer the 5 declarations in evidence and, in due course, each one will 6 be available for cross-examination. 7 MR. NASH: Your Honor --THE COURT: Identify the declarant and the ECF 8 9 docket number for the declaration. 10 MR. NASH: Your Honor, if it pleases the Court, we 11 had discussed with the UCC putting each declarant on just to 12 identify themselves for the Court and a little bit about 13 their background and then move to get the declaration 14 admitted, thereby giving the declarant an opportunity to 15 warm up, so to speak. 16 THE COURT: All right. Do you want -- do you have 17 -- I also -- you posted a little while ago a presentation as 18 well. 19 MR. NASH: I don't intend to open the hearing with 20 that presentation, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. So how do you wish to 22 proceed then, Mr. Nash? MR. NASH: I think, Judge, unless -- if Your Honor 23 24 thinks that you would benefit by way of opening statements,

we could do that, although I'm mindful that if I make an

Page 27 1 opening statement, then everybody makes an opening 2 statement. 3 THE COURT: I've read everything. 4 MR. NASH: I know you have, Your Honor. So if 5 it's okay with you, Judge, I think we should get right in to 6 the evidence and --7 THE COURT: That's fine. 8 MR. NASH: All right. Thank you, sir. I'm going 9 to turn the podium over to my partner, Mr. Brown. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. BROWN: Good morning, Your Honor. Judson 12 Brown, from Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of the Debtors. 13 Your Honor, at this time, the debtors call Chris Ferraro to 14 the stand. 15 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Ferraro, if you would 16 come up and raise your right hand and you'll be sworn. 17 CLERK: Please raise your right hand. Do you 18 solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you're about to 19 give this Court will be the truth --20 MR. FERRARO: Yes. 21 CLERK: -- the whole truth and nothing but the 22 truth? 23 MR. FERRARO: Yes, I do. 24 THE COURT: All right. Please have a seat. 25 ahead, Mr. Brown.

Page 28 1 MR. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER FERRARO BY MR. BROWN: 3 Could you please introduce yourself to the Court? 4 5 My name is Christopher Ferraro. I'm the acting chief executive officer, chief restructuring officer and 7 chief financial officer for Celsius, the debtors. When did you join Celsius, Mr. Ferraro? 8 9 I joined March 21, 2022. 10 In the approximately nine months that you've been with 11 the company, can you just give the Court a brief description 12 of the roles that you've had with Celsius? 13 I started off managing financial planning and Yes. 14 analysis, so financial analysis as well as investor 15 That role that I had in that capacity up and 16 through July 11, 2022, where I was appointed the CFO right 17 before the petition. I held that role, and I continue to hold that role 18 19 until this day. My responsibilities widened on September 20 27th, I believe, 2022, where I was named acting chief 21 restructuring officer or, sorry, chief restructuring officer 22 and acting chief executive officer. Now you said you joined Celsius in March of 2022. Can 23 you just describe for the Court what you did before joining 24 25 Celsius at that time?

Page 29

A Yeah. I had a long career with JP Morgan and Chase where I ran financial analysis and many other kind of roles within the financial organization, spent nearly two decades there.

Then I went to Cerberus Advisory Company in which I worked on a few kind of legacy positions, some banks in Germany, restructuring costs, trying to improve profitability, optimizing the balance sheet. And then I went on a long sabbatical. I own a couple farms in Ecuador. So I spent two to three years kind of on the ground managing and developing those farm.

Q So why did you decide to join the crypto sector in March of this year, Mr. Ferraro?

A I think it's a very exciting technology that has massive kind of impact on society. My farms are in very rural areas of Ecuador, impoverished, very little opportunity.

And the first day I'm seeing folks lined up outside the banks on Fridays waiting in line for hours when they need to be working to feed their family I think had an effect on me, along with, you know, it's a technology space. So there's great flexibility in where I work. My family's in Quito, Ecuador. So I spend part of the year there and I'm also able to spend part of the year where I'm from in Seattle, Washington.

Page 30 1 Now Mr. Ferraro, I want to turn to the reason we're 2 here today, the debtors' motion to establish ownership of Earn assets and to sell certain stablecoin. Did you file a 3 declaration in support of the debtors' motion? 4 5 Yes, sir. I did. I want to take a look at that. 7 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, may I approach? 8 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. So your office 9 delivered a lot of large binders today. 10 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I have the docket number, 11 if that's helpful. 12 THE COURT: Well, do you know -- well, if you have 13 extra copies --14 MR. BROWN: I do. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MR. BROWN: I absolutely do, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Let's do that. 18 MR. BROWN: May I? 19 THE COURT: Yeah. Please. Thank you. 20 MR. BROWN: Mr. Ferraro. 21 BY MR. BROWN: 22 Mr. Ferraro, I've handed you a document that's marked -23 - or sorry, that was filed on the docket at Entry 1326. Do 24 you have that in front of you? 25 Yes. I do.

Page 31 1 And do you recognize it? 2 Yes. I do. 3 Q What is it? 4 THE COURT: Just hang on a second. Whoever is 5 connecting over Zoom needs to mute their connection. 6 don't, you will be disconnected. Go ahead. 7 CLERK: Sorry, Judge. 8 THE COURT: Yes? 9 CLERK: Can you see the document on your side? 10 THE COURT: No. 11 So actually, thank you, Deanna. MR. BROWN: 12 you can give my colleague, Jose Lopez, privileges to share 13 the document, we can share it on the screen. 14 THE COURT: Okay. CLERK: 15 Okay. Use the -- thank you. 16 MR. BROWN: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Thanks, Deanna. BY MR. BROWN: 18 19 And now, Mr. Ferraro, you have in front of you and 20 we've put on the screen the document that was filed at 21 Docket Entry 1326. What is this document, sir? 22 This is my declaration in support of the motion regarding ownership of Earn assets and the sale of certain 23 stablecoins. 24 25 And Mr. Ferraro, is the testimony in here true and

Page 32 1 accurate? 2 Yes, sir. 3 And is that your signature at the end of the 4 declaration, sir, electronically? 5 Yes, sir. It's my electronic signature. 6 And do you adopt the testimony in this declaration as 7 your testimony here today, Mr. Ferraro? 8 Yes, I do. 9 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, at this time, the Debtors 10 would offer Mr. Ferraro's declaration filed at Docket Entry 11 1326 into evidence as his direct examination. He is 12 obviously here and subject to cross-examination. 13 THE COURT: Are there any objections to the Court 14 admitted into evidence Mr. Ferraro's declaration, ECF 1326? 15 All right. Hearing none, it's admitted into evidence. 16 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, that's it for me at this 17 time. 18 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask who within the 19 courtroom, if anyone, wishes to cross-examine Mr. Ferraro. 20 Ms. Cornell? 21 So Shara Cornell, of the U.S. Trustee's office, is 22 approaching the podium. 23 MS. CORNELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Good morning. 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER FERRARO

Page 33 1 BY MS. CORNELL: 2 Mr. Ferraro, are you familiar with the budget filed on the Court docket at ECF Number 1111, on October 17, 2022? 3 I'm familiar with the capital budgets that have been 4 5 filed on the docket. Yes. 6 MS. CORNELL: May I approach, Your Honor? 7 THE COURT: Certainly. MS. CORNELL: This is United States Trustee's 8 9 Exhibit A. 10 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 11 MS. CORNELL: Exhibit A. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 THE WITNESS: Thank you. BY MS. CORNELL: 14 15 Mr. Ferraro, are you familiar with the following budget 16 that I just provided to you marked as United States 17 Trustee's Exhibit A? This was provided to the United States 18 Trustee's office on December 3, 2022. 19 Yes, ma'am. 20 Q Is the document in front of you dated November 15, 21 2022, weekly cash flow forecast, consolidated Debtors? 22 Α Yes. 23 To your knowledge, has this document been filed yet? I don't specifically know. if it's on the docket, I 24 25 assume it has.

Page 34 1 It has not been filed. 2 Oh. Then --THE COURT: Well, then I misunderstand because you 3 identified it as ECF Document 1111. 4 5 MS. CORNELL: I'm sorry, Your Honor. This is a 6 new -- this is a new budget. That's why I'm -- this isa 7 new budget that was only provided to the United States 8 Trustee's office. 9 THE COURT: Okay. So this is not ECF 1111. 10 MS. CORNELL: This is not ECF Docket Number 1111. 11 This is a different budget dated November 15, 2022, provided 12 to the United States Trustee on December 3, 2022. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 BY MS. CORNELL: 15 Do you know when this document will be filed with the 16 Court? 17 We usually file one of these once per month along with 18 the coin report and maybe the MORs. 19 The last budget was filed on October 17, 2022. 20 Today is December 5, 2022. Can you and your counsels commit 21 to filing an updated budget with the Court within the next 22 two days? THE COURT: Ms. Cornell, just conduct your cross-23 24 examination. 25 MS. CORNELL: Okay.

Page 35 1 THE COURT: Okay? 2 MS. CORNELL: Okay. BY MS. CORNELL: 3 According to the budget that you provided to our 4 5 office, when will the Debtors, on a consolidated basis, need an infusion of liquidity? 7 Late first quarter 2023. It gets quite tight in February. And then in March, we'll need additional 8 9 liquidity. 10 For the record, what does need an infusion of liquidity 11 mean to you? 12 We need (indiscernible) cash to pay our obligations, 13 namely employees, professional fees, other vendor expenses, 14 et cetera. 15 So according to your testimony just now, you believe 16 that you'll need an infusion of liquidity close to the end 17 of February/early March of 2023; is that correct? Yes. 18 Α Will any of the individual Debtors, not on a 19 20 consolidated basis, require an infusion of liquidity prior 21 to that date? 22 We -- I believe on the docket, for the last publicly filed one, had mining kind of needing liquidity in January 23 24 of 2023. Subsequently, now these are internal kind of 25 forecasts, which should be posted shortly, it looks as

Pg 36 of 261 Page 36 though mining and the consolidated Debtors are kind of in the same position now, really mid-March, March --THE COURT: When you say same position, what do you mean? THE WITNESS: Both needing liquidity around the same time in March. This was because some of the mining kind of power deposits, we originally had forecasted that they would all be fixed-rate blocks. So we'd be locking in fixed hedges which come up with higher deposits. We have now decided that we are going to, based upon kind of the market backdrop, do variable blocks. can fix these blocks at any point in time. They come with lower power deposits upfront. So that kind of pushed out the cash flows a little bit for mining and put us in a better spot. BY MS. CORNELL: Okay. So just for clarification and for the record, it's your testimony today that both on a consolidated basis and on an individual basis for each of the Debtors, that they will not need an infusion of liquidity or cash until March of 2023? That's my latest understanding. Yes. On either a consolidated basis or an individual Debtor basis, are the projections that you just provided taking

into account the Prime Trust settlement?

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Page 37 It doesn't impact this. The Prime Trust settlement will be returning coins, not to my understanding. Q The DeFi payments? THE COURT: I'm sorry? Ask your question again. MS. CORNELL: Oh, I'm sorry. BY MS. CORNELL: On either a consolidated basis or an individual Debtor basis, are the projections you just provided taking into account the DeFi payments? To pay off what we requested relief to pay off for DeFi (indiscernible) around \$3 million. Yes. That's embedded in, to my understanding off memory. Yes. It's about \$3 million. Okay. On either a consolidated basis or on an individual Debtor basis, are the projections you just provided taking into account the proposed sale of GK8? Α No. At what point would your projections include the proceeds of the sale of GK8? When we believe it's certain and likely and probable that it will close and we understand the timing. So we're hopefully getting closer and closer to that point. But right now, given the backdrop, it's hard to, with certainty, include that type of deal closing in the cash flows given, you know, the main fear here is entering kind of

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- administrative insolvency and not being able to fund
  (indiscernible) obligations.
  - Q But to your knowledge, the company or Alvarez, in conjunction with the company, have not performed a separate cash flow budget forecast taking into account the GK8 sale.
- A We know roughly what those proceeds would be if they

  come to the estate. So that would give us, you know, call

  it another month-and-a-half to two months of runway.
- 9 Q Do the Debtors support any non-Debtor entities' ongoing operations?
- A We have push funding (indiscernible) intercompany
  lending to some of the non-Debtors. The Israeli entity and
  the UK entity have received some funding. Yes.
- Q On the budget that was marked as United States

  Trustee's Exhibit A, can you point to any line items that

  would deal with non-Debtor disbursements?
  - A I'm not -- I can't remember off memory if we had any additional disbursements funded to the non-Debtors in this forecast. GK8 is to the tune of around \$500,000 per month as kind of their funding need. And I don't have the Israeli entity off the top of my mind. So it could be an additional million dollars or something that wasn't included here. But typically we would include those required fundings on the Debtors, consolidated Debtors' statement.
  - Q Okay. As of today's date, the budget that is marked as

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Page 39 United States Trustee's Exhibit A does not break out those types of costs. THE COURT: I don't understand your question. MS. CORNELL: I'm saying that this budget does not break that out, and it's --THE COURT: Doesn't break out what? MS. CORNELL: Any payments or line items for ongoing operational expenses for non-Debtor entities. BY MS. CORNELL: Is that accurate? It's not listed here in detail. Like I said, it's to the tune of around a half a million dollars a month for GK8 and I think Israel is close to that as well, the Israeli entity. So maybe a million a month. So if there was a couple months' funding needed, it would be a total of about \$2 million, which would be included, to my understanding, in the numbers. It's just not broken out separately to your point. If the preferred shareholders succeed in their assertion that the value for GK8 and/or mining inure to the preferred shareholders, do you anticipate any type of recoupment of those operational funds paid during the pendency of this bankruptcy case? There's intercompany loans. So I would assume that the loans would have to be extinguished in that example that you

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1 gave, Ms. Cornell.

Q What about, for example, if we were considering what you suggested was about a \$500,000 ongoing monthly payment to GK8? If GK8, as the preferred shareholders assert, if the value of GK8 actually inures to the preferred shareholders, do the Debtors intend to recoup the operational expenses that they're expending at this point in time?

A That would be my understanding.

transaction costs, no borrowing costs.

Q Okay. Have the Debtors explored other avenues other than the proposed sale of \$18 million worth of stablecoin?

A Yes. We have. You know, we looked at all of the different funding stack, all of the different opportunities.

The cheapest is the discussion that we're having here today about selling stablecoin. It comes with really no

The most expensive would be debtor-in-possession financing. This could be anywhere of 20-plus percent kind of cost to the estate per year. And, you know, then in between you have kind of secured financing on DeFi (indiscernible) or through centralized counterparties which carries its own risk, right. As we've all read in the newspaper, these types of lending agreements would require us to post collateral. And given the backdrop, at least in the cryptocurrency industry, that carries a risk there that

Pg 41 of 261 Page 41 1 your collateral may not be returned. 2 So probably the cheapest is stablecoin, and the most expensive is PIP financing, DeFi borrowings and kind of 3 centralized counterparties in the mix. 4 5 Would the stablecoin that you're seeking to sell today be used as collateral for such a debtor-in-possession loan 7 in the future? Not to my understanding, no. 8 9 To your understanding, could they be used? 10 It wouldn't make sense to pay interest to borrow 11 (indiscernible) basically something that's exchangeable for 12 (indiscernible). We would be paying 20, 25 percent out for 13 what effectively is interchangeable currencies. 14 Okay. Would the sale of the stablecoin you seek to 15 sell today impact a potential in-kind distribution to 16 creditors? 17 The way I view it is it's all property of the estate. 18 So everything impacts the distribution to creditors. more the case extends, right, the less available to them, 19 20 the most costs there are. So I mean, it's not really the 21 sale of stablecoins that impacts the estate. It's more of 22 kind of the passage of time and the expense related to the 23 case. 24 To your knowledge, have the Debtors exchanged any other

types of cryptocurrency for stablecoins postpetition?

A Postpetition, no. There's no coin movement. We're not allowed to exchange or trade coins or liquidate coins without Court approval.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, Mr.

Ferraro. I think at the first day hearing, Mr. Nash,

Debtors' counsel, Mr. Nash, said that the Debtors hoped to

have an in-kind distribution to creditors, in-kind meaning

whatever type of crypto they deposited, they would receive a

distribution in kind.

If the Debtors were to sell all of the stablecoin, if the Court determined it was property of the estate and the Debtor sold all of that stablecoin, I think this goes to Ms. Cornell's question. How would the Debtor be able to make an in-kind distribution of stablecoin to the creditors, the accountholders who had deposited stablecoin? You wouldn't have it anymore.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. That's a good point. My understanding is that as we get cash in the door, we will be converting that back to coin to distribute. So cash would convert back to coin for in-kind distribution. So whether it's stablecoin sold from (indiscernible) if we collect on EFH, that'll go back into purchasing coin that will then be returned to the estate.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So it's really the usage of the cash

Page 43 1 and the resources. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead, Ms. Cornell. 3 MS. CORNELL: Thank you. BY MS. CORNELL: 4 How was it determined that \$18 million worth of 5 stablecoin should be sold? 7 Α Yeah. So we looked at our total stablecoin holdings, and I believe Robert Compagna's declaration laid this out in 8 9 the back, we look at what's in the main Fireblocks account 10 as well what's in the custody workspace and then we reduce 11 all of the stablecoin, what we're referring to is reserved 12 liabilities, including custody, withheld and any collateral 13 that was posted as part of the borrower's program. 14 THE COURT: That's how you got to the \$18 million? 15 THE WITNESS: That's how we get to the \$18 16 million, yeah, which is effectively the stablecoin related 17 to the (indiscernible). BY MS. CORNELL: 18 19 To your knowledge, will the Debtors seek to sell 20 additional stablecoin in the future for liquidity purposes? 21 No. This is -- we need the rest in order to kind of 22 allow for the custody and withheld (indiscernible) and we're holding back some due to the borrowers' kind of collateral 23 program given that that's a key kind of legal question 24 25 outstanding.

Page 44 1 THE COURT: Is the \$18 million all of the 2 stablecoin other than withhold, custody, borrowing? 3 THE WITNESS: That's absolutely correct, Your 4 Honor. Yes. 5 THE COURT: Okay. BY MS. CORNELL: 7 What will the proceeds of the sale of stablecoin today be used to fund? 8 9 Yeah. So it will be used to fund payroll. It will be 10 used to fund vendor expenses, non-labor expenses. It's used 11 to fund all of the people in the courtroom sitting here 12 today. It's a very expensive case. So Debtors' advisor, 13 committee advisors, ad hoc groups, U.S. Trustee, et cetera. 14 So, you know, this is a very complex and long -- it appears 15 -- it feels at least from me sitting --16 THE COURT: I think the ad hoc committees would 17 probably like very much that you said they would be paid by the Debtors because (indiscernible) --18 19 THE WITNESS: Sorry. Strike that. But it's a 20 very expensive case, and it has a lot of complex items in 21 there. So it'll largely go to fund the case and then also 22 some of the internal processes. 23 BY MS. CORNELL: So to confirm for the record, the proceeds from the 24 25 sale today will not go to the mining business?

1 I mean, mining will need liquidity sometime in March. 2 So if we have to -- we'll have to find liquidity from 3 That could either be done through an intercompany mining. loan or it could be done through selling other mining 4 5 assets, say rigs. 6 We have some coupons for the manufacturers for credits 7 because the rig costs have come down. So, I mean, there are 8 things that potentially we could do to raise liquidity in 9 mining. But at some point in time, mining will need additional liquidity . if that would be done, it would 10 11 likely be done with an intercompany loan, I would assume. So is it your testimony here today that the majority of 12 13 the proceeds of the sale of stablecoin will go to fund the 14 reorganizational expenses in this case, including Chapter 11 15 expenses and professional fees? 16 Yes. 17 To your knowledge, can you estimate on a monthly basis what that burn rate would be? 18 19 So the burn rate related to kind of advisors is between 20 \$15 to \$20 million per month. As I stated before, Ms. 21 Cornell, the mining business is largely from an operational 22 standpoint cash-flow positive. There are some kind of tail end buildouts and power deposits, sales and use tax as we 23 employ rigs that still need to go out through kind of the 24 25 first quarter. But in general kind of mining is self-

Page 46 1 sustainable once we get through that. And then the non-2 mining Debtors still has a small burn rate. But we've cut expenses drastically 70 to 80 percent and that burn rate is 3 really minimized now. 4 5 Will any of the proceeds from the sale of stablecoin 6 here today be used -- just one moment. Will any of the 7 proceeds of sale of stablecoin today be used to pay sales 8 and use taxes? 9 Again, back to the mining needs, right, when I say by 10 the end of the March, we will need to fund mining, the sales 11 and use taxes are more early on in the quarter, the first 12 quarter 2023. So we should have liquidity to pay for those 13 as those get -- as those rigs get deployed. So I think of 14 cash as fungible within mining. So it's hard for me to say 15 what every dollar is used for. But in theory we should have enough to pay, as we deploy rigs, the sales and use tax. 16 17 But in March, we will need liquidity for mining. 18 MS. CORNELL: Okay. Thank you. That's all today. 19 THE COURT: Any other cross-examination of Mr. 20 Ferraro? You're excused. Thank you very much. Well, I 21 should -- any redirect? 22 MR. BROWN: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: No? You're excused. Thank you very 23 24 much for your testimony. 25 Your Honor, I'm going to hand the MR. BROWN:

Page 47 1 baton to my partner, Ben Wallace. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, good morning. 4 THE COURT: Good morning. 5 MR. WALLACE: Ben Wallace, from Kirkland & Ellis, 6 on behalf of the Debtors. The Debtors call Mr. Robert 7 Compagna to the stand. 8 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Compagna, come on up. If you would raise your right hand, you'll be sworn. 9 10 CLERK: Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the 11 testimony you're about to give this Court will be the truth, 12 the whole truth and nothing but the truth? 13 MR. COMPAGNA: I do. 14 THE COURT: Thank you very much. Have a seat. 15 MR. COMPAGNA: Thank you. 16 MR. WALLACE: May I, Your Honor? 17 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Wallace. DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ROBERT COMPAGNA 18 19 BY MR. WALLACE: 20 Good morning, sir. 21 Α Good morning. 22 Please introduce yourself to the Court. 23 My name is Robert Compagna. I'm the managing 24 director in the restructuring practice of Alvarez & Marsal. 25 What is Alvarez & Marsal, sir?

Page 48 1 Alvarez & Marsal is a multidisciplinary consulting 2 firm, with a focus -- one of the main focuses being 3 restructuring. 4 And how long have you been working as a restructuring 5 advisor? 6 I've been at A&M for about 20 years, and I've been in 7 the restructuring space for over 25. 8 Are you certified as a restructuring advisor? 9 I am, yes. I'm a certified insolvency and 10 restructuring advisor. 11 And other than that certification, do you have any 12 training or certifications relevant to this case? 13 I started my career at Arthur Anderson and trained as a 14 CPA and hold a CPA designation which I've since gone 15 inactive on. But yeah, I have a CPA designation. 16 Q Have you --17 THE COURT: Which office are you in? THE WITNESS: I'm in the New York office. 18 19 BY MR. WALLACE: 20 Have you served as a restructuring advisor in other 21 bankruptcy cases? 22 Yes. Many, many cases. 23 Mr. Compagna, do you have experience projecting and 24 helping an estate managing its cash flow? Managing cash flow is one of the services we tend 25 Ye.

Page 49 1 to provide in each of our cases. 2 And do you have experience identifying assets that an estate might want to sell to generate additional cash flow? 3 4 Part that liquidity management process, yes, that's 5 something we do. 6 In this case, did you perform analysis projecting the 7 Debtors' cash flow? 8 We did. Yes. 9 And did you perform analysis identifying assets that 10 the Debtors might want to sell to generate additional 11 liquidity? 12 Yes. We did. 13 And are the findings of that analysis contained in a declaration that you filed in support of this motion? 14 15 Certain of those findings, yes, are contained in the 16 declaration filed here. 17 And would you recognize that declaration if I showed it 18 to you? 19 I would. 20 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, may I approach? 21 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. Thank you, Mr. 22 Wallace. 23 MR. WALLACE: You're welcome BY MR. WALLACE: 24 25 Mr. Compagna, what have I just handed you?

Page 50 1 It looks like a copy of the docketed declaration I 2 filed in support of stablecoin, the stablecoin sale and Earn 3 assets. 4 Do you see the docket ID at the top? I do. Yes. 132- --5 Could you read that into the record? I'm sorry, sir. 7 Go ahead. 8 Yeah. Docket Number 1328. Okay. Could you take a look at the seventh page for 9 10 me? 11 Okay. I'm there. Α 12 Is that your signature? 13 It is. Yes. My electronic signature. 14 And the following page after the blank one? 15 Yes. I'm there. 16 Is that an exhibit you filed in connection with the 17 declaration? 18 It is. Yes. 19 Is the declaration testimony and everything contained 20 in the exhibit true and accurate to the best of your knowledge? 21 22 It is, yes. 23 Mr. Compagna, do you adopt the declaration and the attached exhibit as your testimony for purposes of today's 24 25 hearing?

Page 51 1 I do. Α 2 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, we move this, what has 3 been marked on the docket as Docket Number 1328, into 4 evidence. 5 THE COURT: Any objections? All right. 6 Compagna's declaration dated November 11, 2022, it is ECF 7 1328, is in evidence. 8 MR. WALLACE: And Your Honor, that's it for me, 9 unless you think it would be helpful for us to walk through 10 the math behind Exhibit A, how we got to the \$18 million. 11 I'm happy to do that now. I'm happy to do that afterwards, 12 if there are other questions. 13 THE COURT: Why don't you do that now? 14 MR. WALLACE: Great. Okay. 15 BY MR. WALLACE: 16 So Mr. Compagna, would you please flip to Exhibit A in 17 your declaration, please, the chart you prepared? 18 Okay. I'm there. 19 And I just want to walk through the math behind this 20 declaration. So when you were trying to figure out the 21 amount of stablecoin to propose to sell, what was the first 22 step? 23 The first step was we identified the quantum of 24 stablecoin that the company had available. We primarily 25 looked at what was available -- was in Fireblocks system,

Page 52 1 essentially readily available deposited funds. We also 2 looked at those available in the custody program. 3 Okay. So you mentioned funds on Fireblocks. Where is that shown on the chart here? 4 5 The first -- under the blue box, the first two columns 6 listed as main account show the quantity for each of the 11 7 stablecoin types here and the U.S. dollars based on the conversion rates, the prices you see on the left that are on 8 9 the main Fireblocks account. 10 So let's take a concrete example. Am I right in 11 thinking that the first row relates to a coin called USDC? 12 Correct. 13 And what is the amount of coin, of USDC, that Celsius had in its main accounts? 14 15 It had 3.1 million coins and it's pretty much \$3.1 16 million because they traded at -- stablecoins by nature are 17 attempting to be pegged to the U.S. dollar, so you see 1.00 18 is the purchase price. 19 And what is the amount of USDC that Celsius had in its 20 custody account? 21 36.1 million. 22 So once you have that 3.1 million and that 36.1 Okay. 23 million, what did you do with those two figures? So we sum those together as roughly 39 -- a little over 24 25 \$39 million and then we moved to look at what we call here

Page 53 1 the reserve liabilities. 2 And what are those? The reserve liabilities incorporate three liabilities 3 that Mr. Ferraro went over (indiscernible) it's liabilities 4 5 under the custody program, so coins we owe back to 6 depositors tagged as custody. The same for customers within 7 the withheld, withheld accounts. And the third is collateral serving -- coins serving as collateral in our 8 9 retail lending and institutional lending programs. 10 So in this USDC row, I see 44.6. What does that number 11 mean? 12 That represents the sum of those three potential 13 obligations. So in the case of USDC, the roughly 39 million of stablecoin is less than 44 million in reserve 14 15 liabilities. So when you move to the far right, the net 16 current asset is zero and we're not proposing to sell any 17 USDC stablecoin. 18 And can you just explain that to me? What does that 19 mean, that the reserve liabilities are more than Celsius 20 currently holds? 21 It means when you look at the custody liabilities, the 22 sum of the withheld liabilities and collateral -- potential collateral that needs to be returned, the company has more 23 24 liabilities than they hold coin of that type. 25 So for a particular coin, if Celsius has more

Page 54 1 liabilities than the coin they currently hold, is Celsius 2 proposing to sell any of that stablecoin? 3 No. We're not. Is there an example where that is not the case, where 4 5 Celsius has more than the reserve liabilities on this 6 spreadsheet? 7 The second line, USDT 20 shows, yeah, there's an area where we have excess. 8 9 And I don't want to walk through it in as much detail 10 as we did for the first one. But can you just tell us the 11 basic math that got you to the 16.4 million coins? 12 Sure. If you look at the main accounts, there's 13 roughly \$17.8 million worth of coin available. In the 14 custody program, only 1.9 million of coin. So again, 15 approaching \$20 million worth of coin held. And the reserve 16 liabilities for that particular coin type are only \$3.3 17 million. So there's an excess of 16.4 available. 18 Mr. Compagna, in total, how much stablecoin is Celsius 19 proposing to sell? 20 According to this page, 18.1 million. 21 Q Thank you, sir. 22 MR. WALLACE: Nothing further. THE COURT: All right. Cross-examination? 23 24 MS. CORNELL: Hello, again. Shara Cornell, on 25 behalf of the Office of the United States Trustee.

Page 55 1 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ROBERT COMPAGNA 2 BY MS. CORNELL: 3 Mr. Compagna, were you in the courtroom during the 4 testimony of Christopher Ferraro earlier today? 5 THE COURT: Yeah. He was sitting here. Go ahead. 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 BY MS. CORNELL: Was there anything that he said that was inaccurate, to 8 9 the best of your knowledge? 10 (indiscernible) reviewed all of the 11 (indiscernible). 12 When will the Debtors, on a consolidated basis, need an 13 infusion of liquidity? 14 I think that's -- I believe that's the end of the first 15 quarter, the month of March. 16 Okay. What does an infusion of liquidity mean to you? 17 The company needs to raise additional funds to continue 18 paying the administrative (indiscernible) as well as the 19 operation of the counsel in the case. 20 Will any of the individual Debtors not, on a 21 consolidated basis, require an infusion of liquidity prior 22 to March 2023? Yes. I believe so. 23 Which Debtors are those? 24 25 The mining entities. I believe the mining entities

Page 56 1 could use an infusion of liquidity late February timeframe. 2 Early March or the close -- yeah, I think they may be one 3 month earlier in February. So on a consolidated basis, they won't need money until 4 5 March. But the mining business will need money sooner. 6 Will the proceeds from the sale of stablecoin today go to 7 fund the mining business? 8 The proceeds from the sale of stablecoin will go to the 9 non-mining Debtors. From there, any further movement would 10 require either a loan facility, debtor-in-possession 11 financing from one -- from a parent to mining or something 12 along those lines. So we're not -- we haven't really 13 thought through that far at this point other than what I 14 just laid out (indiscernible) --15 On either a consolidated basis or an individual Debtor 16 basis, are the projections you just provided taking into 17 account the forthcoming Prime Trust settlement? 18 No. They're not. What about the DeFi payments? 19 20 I believe they do take into account the DeFi payments. 21 For the record, can you explain the DeFi payments and 22 what amount of liquidity that will bring into the estate? DeFi payments, the company had borrowings under certain 23 24 DeFi protocols and the collateral posted because those --

against those borrowings. So we pay off the loan, we get

Page 57 1 the collateral back. The collateral is worth in excess of 2 the amount of the DeFi borrowing. So put it in the category 3 of good hygiene and especially in light of what we've seen with some of the failures, we're just trying to bring all of 4 5 that collateral back to call it home, back to Fireblocks where we can better safe keep it. 7 THE COURT: It's a net benefit to the Debtors to 8 pay off --9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: -- the loans and get the collateral 11 back. 12 THE WITNESS: Correct. The collateral is in coin, 13 various coins. So they'll come back and be frozen. But yes, overall value-wise the Debtor will be better off. 14 15 BY MS. CORNELL: 16 Do your projections take into account the proposed sale 17 of GK8? 18 They do not. Do you intend to create projections that include the 19 20 sale of GK8? 21 That would be a pretty simple update, just dropping in 22 the net proceeds at the appropriate time. So we can 23 certainly -- we certainly would take that into account once 24 we have certainty on it and can do it at any time. 25 To the best of your knowledge, do the Debtors support

Page 58 1 any non-Debtor entities' ongoing operations? 2 There are certain non-Debtors part of the Celsius 3 organization that don't have operations but provide services. Then there's the GK8 and (indiscernible) --4 5 Where would we find that information? 6 It's included in the cash flow projection. 7 THE COURT: Where would I find that? So the cash 8 flow projections -- you're talking about the Trustee's 9 Exhibit A that was just marked. You don't have a copy of 10 it? 11 MS. CORNELL: I can give --12 THE COURT: Why don't you give him a copy, if you 13 would. 14 MS. CORNELL: May I approach, Your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Yeah. Go ahead. Just as sort of 16 standing, you don't have to ask permission each time you 17 approach a witness. 18 MS. CORNELL: I'm not wearing my mask. I don't 19 want to --20 THE COURT: You can just -- you can do it. 21 THE WITNESS: Your Honor, could I just ask for 22 clarification on what actually came in as Exhibit A? 23 Because there were two versions floating around. 24 THE COURT: I only know about one version. 25 THE WITNESS: Okay.

Page 59 1 MS. CORNELL: It was dated November 15th. 2 THE WITNESS: It was dated November 15th. Okay. 3 Thank you. 4 THE COURT: It's three pages long. 5 THE WITNESS: Okay. Got it. Thank you. THE COURT: You have that, Mr. Compagna? 7 THE WITNESS: I do, yes. And just to be clear, it starts the first week is October (indiscernible) --8 9 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead. Ask your question 10 again. 11 MS. CORNELL: Sure. BY MS. CORNELL: 12 13 What I'm looking to find on this is where payment to 14 non-Debtor entities would be disclosed. 15 Okay. So we do have a more detailed version of this 16 with many more line items which would have this spelled out 17 very specifically. I believe it's rolling up into the other 18 operating disbursements line in this presentation here. 19 THE COURT: It's the third line under operating 20 disbursements? 21 THE WITNESS: Correct. 22 BY MS. CORNELL: On that third line of other operating disbursements, it 23 looks as though come the end of December 2022, there'll be a 24 25 change. Can you explain the change from 1501 to 936 and

Page 60 1 then subsequently lower and lower in the first quarter of 2 2023? 3 I would really need to see the detailed sheet that builds up to these numbers. 4 5 Sure. That hasn't been provided to my office. Okay. 6 THE COURT: Well, when you say there's been a 7 change, but if you look at the 4 November and 11 November 8 (indiscernible) mostly below -- so I'm not quite sure of your point, Ms. Cornell, because for each of the periods, 9 10 the amount of other operating disbursements varies. 11 MS. CORNELL: In particular I was curious about 12 the change from December, which is 1,500, where it goes into 13 the first quarter in 350. That seems like a dramatic 14 change. 15 THE COURT: It's in millions. But anyway -- or 16 thousands. 17 THE WITNESS: Thousands. 18 MS. CORNELL: Thousands. 19 THE COURT: Thousands. 20 MS. CORNELL: Yes. I know. 21 THE WITNESS: Yeah. Well that other operating 22 disbursements line, I know when you're looking in the 23 December weeks (indiscernible) insurance payments related to 24 the mining business and some back taxes owed by the platform 25 business. so that's why December is elevated and it likely

- 1 also includes, like I mentioned, the funding to the Israeli
- 2 and GK8 entities and I think we have those tailing off
- 3 (indiscernible) --
- 4 BY MS. CORNELL:
- 5 Q To the best of your knowledge, would the sale of
- 6 stablecoin impact the potential in-kind distribution to
- 7 creditors in this case?
- 8 A I don't think we're at the point of fully -- having
- 9 | fully laid out our thoughts as far as what in-kind
- 10 distribution looks like, whether it's coin by coin or
- distribution of crypto in general. The company is short on
- many types of coin versus the deposits that were provided.
- 13 So this selling stablecoin obviously means we do have less
- of those coins available to distribute.
- But it is (indiscernible) as Mr. Ferraro had mentioned.
- 16 You can always -- whether you borrow 18 million in some
- 17 other fashion and need to repay that loan by selling
- 18 something, coin, other assets, plus value to distribute. To
- 19 the extent we sell the coin now and have excess cash, we can
- 20 always rebuy the stablecoin later. In fact that's one of
- 21 the reasons we're proposing to sell stablecoin in the first
- 22 instance is because it's just that, meant to be stable and
- pegged to the U.S. dollar.
- 24 So you can trade it today, trade it tomorrow and it
- 25 should be 18 million for 18 million as opposed to trading

Page 62 1 bitcoin today and suddenly having it double in value and 2 it's costly to replace it, if you will. 3 So based on your testimony just ow, if you were to sell it in February or March, it would still be 18 million for 18 4 5 million. Is that correct? That's correct. 7 Okay. Have you done a liquidation analysis in this 8 case? 9 We have not. Has anyone at Alvarez & Marsal done a liquidation 10 11 analysis in this case yet? 12 No. Not at this point. 13 Have you performed an analysis on the expense to file a plan? 14 15 Not specifically, no. You mean just the cost of the --16 I'm not sure I follow. 17 The reorganization costs for filing a plan in this 18 case. 19 The restructuring activities line includes the 20 professional fees largely that would be required to do that. 21 The projections you see here go through January. We have 22 these on a monthly basis through March at this point. there is some component of the professional fees that would 23 be related to getting the funding together and running the 24 25 plan process.

Page 63 If the Debtors do not sell stablecoin today, in your opinion, to what detriment will the Debtors be in if they were to do it in March instead? The Debtors are incurring administrative costs that they'd be in a position of not having adequate liquidity to cover. Looking forward, they'd have to take actions to curtail those costs or potentially administratively insolvent the case. So it just comes down to at what point do the Debtors have to take actions to avoid or minimize that potential administrative insolvency (indiscernible) --THE COURT: Mr. Compagna, assuming that the Court grants the authority to sell 18 million in stablecoin, is it the Debtors' plan to sell it all now or use that authority to sell it as and when needed since essentially it remains stable? THE WITNESS: I think we would intend to sell it now to put the cash balance sheet. But, you know, it's a fair point (indiscernible) --MS. CORNELL: Just one minute. BY MS. CORNELL: Mr. Ferraro testified it earlier that he estimated the professional burn rate in these cases to be approximately \$15 to \$20 million. And you're looking to sell approximately \$18 million worth of stablecoin. If you were

to sell and maintain the proceeds of that \$18 million, would

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Pg 64 of 261 Page 64 1 that just go --2 THE COURT: I think he estimated \$15 to \$20 3 million per month. BY MS. CORNELL: 4 Per month. Would the sale of stablecoin -- how much 5 runway would the sale of stablecoin provide you? 7 I think there's a lot in there. I agree that the professional fee burn rate is about \$15 to \$20 million per 8 9 month. Operationally, the platform business has done a 10 really good job of managing liquidity. It's the case to 11 date they've largely been able to break even. The mining 12 business operationally has been break even to modestly 13 positive. It's the capital costs. It's largely the capital 14 costs and the professional fees that are leading to the cash 15 burn, the capital costs on the mining side and professional 16 fees for everything. 17 So, based on the professional fee burn rate, it's about one month of additional liquidity runway and I presume 18 19 (indiscernible) through the capital spending on the mining 20 side of the business, which we should be by the time we get 21 to March. So one way of saying it, I tend to agree that \$18 22 million buys about one month of additional runway here. 23 So come April, will you be looking to sell more stablecoin? 24

Well, first, I don't think there'd be --

It depends.

Page 65 1 THE COURT: They don't have anything to sell. 2 THE WITNESS: The only way we'd be looking to sell 3 more stablecoin is if -- the only way we could sell more stablecoin is if something happens with respect to the 4 5 custody and withhold motions later this week. But yeah, as 6 we forecast it here, there's no more stablecoin to sell. We 7 also have the potential proceeds coming out of GK8 that could bolster liquidity. So we're looking at lots of paths 8 9 that bolster liquidity. 10 MS. CORNELL: Okay. Thank you. That's it. 11 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Cornell. Anybody else 12 wish to cross-examine? Any redirect? 13 MR. WALLACE: No redirect, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Compagna. 15 You're excused. 16 MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, I'm going to hand things 17 off to my colleague, Grace Brier. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MS. BRIER: Good morning, Your Honor. Grace 20 Brier, Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of the Debtors. At this 21 time, Debtors call Mr. Oren Blonstein to the stand. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Blonstein, come on up. 23 If you would raise your right hand and be sworn. 24 CLERK: Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the 25 testimony you're about to give the Court will be the truth,

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	Page 66
1	the whole truth and nothing but the truth?
2	MR. BLONSTEIN: I do.
3	THE COURT: Please have a seat.
4	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN
5	BY MS. BRIER:
6	Q Please introduce yourself to the Court.
7	A Hi. My name is Oren Blonstein.
8	Q And Oren, can you tell the Court a bit about yourself?
9	A Sure. I'm the head of innovation and chief compliance
10	officer for Celsius Network.
11	Q How long have you been at Celsius?
12	A I joined the company in February 2021.
13	Q And can you talk us through the roles that you've had
14	since you've been at Celsius?
15	A Sure. When I was hired, I started as head of
16	innovation, which was largely around formulating the
17	strategies for releasing new products for the company. In
18	September of 2021, I was appointed that the chief compliance
19	officer.
20	Q And before joining Celsius, what's your professional
21	background?
22	A I spent a little bit over a decade working for a
23	traditional financial services provider. The company was a
24	regulated FINRA broker-dealer. We had international
25	businesses that were operated ETSs and dark pools and

Page 67 things like that. In 2016, I started working part-time in crypto at that same traditional financial services firm. And since 2019, I've been full-time in crypto. And how did you first become involved with Celsius? So in the fall of 2019, I started to become personally active in decentralized finance, playing around with the different decentralized finance protocols, just trying to understand them, learn them. In late 2019, my wife and I had our first child. got very precious, and I didn't have enough time to really manage those activities anymore. Earlier in 2019, when I was at (indiscernible) US, we had that literal water cooler moment where a bunch of employees were standing around talking about what we do with our crypto. And an employee, one of my colleagues mentioned Celsius, and in the spring of 2020, I became a customer. So you were a customer before or after you joined Celsius as an employee? I was a customer before. And with the -- the concept to finish that last thought was that not having enough time to manage the DeFi stuff that I was using to generate yield on my crypto, Celsius looks like a simpler alternative, a way for me to save time. Why did Celsius look like a simpler way to save time in

that space when you were a customer?

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A It's very complicated to manage your own crypto, especially using decentralized finance. There's the wallets that you use, software wallets, hardware wallets. There's the actual transactions of interfacing with the different protocols approving the transactions. It's very costly to do that as an individual. And then in general, there's also like a tax consequence.

So every time you're making a transaction in decentralized finance, that's basically a tax flow that could be a taxable transaction. And so for me, instead of having to manage all of those different things, I could transfer my coins to the company and earn a lower rate than if I managed it myself, but a very competitive rate.

- Q And how did you come to understand how those tax consequences would work when you were a customer of Celsius?
- A The only tax consequences as a customer of Celsius that I was aware of was paying tax on the interest that I earned for the yields, the rewards that I earned from Celsius.
- Q And did you review the terms of use when you were a customer to help understand that concept?
- A I did. Because a lot of my experience in general has been around product development, one of the things, especially in consumers reporting to financial services that you do to try to understand a company is you can look at their website and that will tell you how they're marketing

the service. But if you click on the terms of use, you can see what kind of licenses they hold, what partners they work with, how the service is actually delivered, what your agreement with the company is. So I was used to kind of clicking on those things, reading through them in detail to understand them.

So by the time that I became a customer, I do remember I certainly didn't scrutinize it the way I have the last few weeks. But I do remember looking at it and thinking about the fact that I was essentially giving control of my coins away to the company, because up until that point, I had been managing it myself. But again, with thinking about the time, thinking about the resources, the tax implications, I made the decision to transfer my coins to the company.

Q And at this time, I'd like to turn to the substantive testimony that you're going to offer here today.

MS. BRIER: Your Honor, may I approach the witness with his declarations?

THE COURT: Certainly.

20 BY MS. BRIER:

- Q Mr. Blonstein, what have I just handed you?
- A So one of the documents is my original declaration on the terms of use and the ownership of Earn assets and the sale of stablecoin. That's my first declaration. And then the second one is the supplemental declaration that goes

Page 70 1 into more details on the acceptance of terms of use from 2 Version 6 and on. 3 Okay. So taking those one at a time, I'd like to talk first about your original declaration, which was Docket 4 5 Number 1327. Do you have that one in front of you? 6 I do. 7 And is that your signature at the end of the substance of your declaration on Page 9? 8 9 This is my electronic signature. 10 And does this exhibit include the exhibits that were 11 attached to your original declaration when it was filed in November 2022? 12 13 Yes. It does. 14 And is the testimony contained within your declaration 15 true and accurate, to the best of your knowledge? 16 Α It is. 17 Do you adopt this document, Exhibit Document Number 18 1327, as your affirmative testimony under oath today? 19 I do. 20 Q Okay. Let's turn to your supplemental declaration, 21 Docket Number 1584. Is this a true and accurate copy of the 22 declaration that you signed and submitted on December 2, 23 2022? 24 Α It is. 25 Is that your signature on Page 9 of that document?

Pg 71 of 261 Page 71 1 Same electronic signature. 2 And is the testimony contained in your supplemental declaration, Docket 1584, true and accurate to the best of 3 your knowledge? 4 5 It is. 6 Do you adopt the testimony within your supplemental 7 declaration as your testimony under oath today? 8 I do. 9 MS. BRIER: Your Honor, at this time, we'd move 10 into evidence Docket Number 1327 and Docket Number 1584. 11 THE COURT: Are there any objections to either 12 declaration? Hearing none, both are admitted into evidence. 13 MS. BRIER: And Your honor, just for purposes of 14 the record to be clear, I'd also like to admit all of the 15 exhibits contained therein to his declaration into evidence 16 as well. 17 THE COURT: All right. Let's take the first one first. The first declaration, ECF 1327, has a group of 18 19 exhibits attached. They're in the bound copy of it. They 20 are all part of that same ECF docket number. Are there any 21 objections to the exhibits that are attached to Mr. 22 Blonstein's first declaration? All right. Hearing none, 23 those are in evidence. And again, with respect to the second declaration, they're part of the same ECF docket 24

number. Are there any objections to the exhibits to Mr.

Page 72 1 Blonstein's declaration? Hearing none, there in evidence as 2 well. 3 MS. BRIER: Thank you. And I'd like to approach the witness with one more exhibit. 4 5 THE COURT: Yeah. 6 MS. BRIER: It's a big binder. I have an extra 7 one that I can bring up as well. 8 THE COURT: I've got a lot of binders up here. Do 9 I have -- do I have that yet? 10 MS. BRIER: You actually do not. So I will bring 11 this one up. THE COURT: Okay. 12 13 MS. BRIER: Sorry. Thank you. BY MS. BRIER: 14 15 Mr. Blonstein, is what I just handed you Exhibits A-1 16 through A-8 and redlines from Exhibits A-1 through A-8 that 17 were attached to Mashinsky declaration? Yes. 18 Α THE COURT: I'm sorry. They were attached to 19 20 what? Mashinsky's declaration? 21 MS. BRIER: They were. 22 THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. BY MS. BRIER: 23 24 And Mr. Blonstein, are these the same exhibits that you 25 described reviewing in your declaration, your original

Page 73 1 declaration on Page 3, Paragraphs 4 through 11? 2 I mean, without checking all the pages, but 3 yeah, it appears. Yes. 4 MS. BRIER: And Your Honor, we'd --5 THE COURT: Let me -- just so I understand, I had 6 entered an order early in the case requiring the Debtors to 7 file on ECF each version of the terms of use that were in 8 effect -- I don't remember what the earliest date I used. 9 But in response to that order, the Mashinsky declaration, 10 ECF Document Number 393 was filed that attached what was 11 described as each version of the terms of use. Is that what 12 you put before me? Not the Mashinsky declaration, but the 13 exhibits that were attached to that Mashinsky declaration? 14 MS. BRIER: That's exactly right, Your Honor. 15 They're the exhibits that were attached to the Mashinsky 16 declaration that Mr. Blonstein reviewed as part of his own 17 declaration process. 18 THE COURT: is that correct, Mr. Blonstein? reviewed these exhibits, A-1 through A-8, that had the 19 20 different versions of the terms of use? Is that correct? 21 THE WITNESS: I did. 22 THE COURT: Okay. And Your Honor, at this time, we'd 23 MS. BRIER: move to admit these exhibits into evidence. 24 25 THE COURT: Well, when you say you're moving to

Page 74 1 admit in evidence ECF Docket Number 393, Exhibits A-1 2 through A-8, which are pages within the ECF docket number, 3 they're Pages 14 through 679. That's exactly right, Your Honor. 4 MS. BRIER: The actual attachments to the 5 THE COURT: 6 Mashinsky declaration went through Page 1126. 7 MS. BRIER: Yes. 8 What was 680 through 1126? THE COURT: 9 MS. BRIER: They were other documents, Your Honor, 10 that Mr. Blonstein did not review as part of his declaration 11 So there were other types of terms of use that 12 were included there that are not the original terms of use, 13 A-1 through A-8, that are included in this excerpt from his 14 declaration. 15 THE COURT: I mean, I can open it and look. 16 are you able to describe to me generally what Pages 680 to 17 1126, what exhibits those comprised? MS. BRIER: So some of those are versions of the 18 19 terms of use folks would have signed if they signed up for a 20 different program or a different part of the process. 21 ones that we're submitting are just the standard terms of 22 use that every customer had to sign before they signed up 23 for the platform. 24 THE COURT: And you're offering these in evidence? 25 Yes, Your Honor. MS. BRIER:

Page 75 1 THE COURT: Are there any objections? 2 MS. CORNELL: Your Honor, I'm sorry. This is 3 Shara Cornell, again, on behalf of the Office of the United 4 States Trustee. I don't have a copy. Are they looking at 5 the evidence the Mashinsky declaration or the attachments? 6 THE COURT: The attachments. And then, just to be 7 clear, it's not all of the attachments to the Mashinsky 8 Declaration. As I pointed out, these exhibits that they're 9 offering are Pages 14 through 679. The actual attachments 10 to the Mashinsky declaration went through Page 1126. 11 MS. CORNELL: But the declaration itself is not 12 included in there? 13 THE COURT: The declaration is not itself there. 14 MS. BRIER: That's correct. 15 MS. CORNELL: Okay. Thank you. Then no 16 objection, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. Then the Court is 18 admitting into evidence the -- in a binder, it's ECF Docket 19 Number 393, Pages 14 through 679 of that ECF filing. Okay. 20 That's admitted into evidence. 21 MS. BRIER: And Your Honor, at this time, with Mr. 22 Blonstein's affirmative testimony that's accepted and adopted under oath, I'm happy to pass a witness, or I can 23 24 put some affirmative testimony into the record now or on 25 redirect, whenever Your Honor would prefer.

Page 76 1 THE COURT: Well, what is it that you want? 2 mean, his two declarations are in evidence. 3 anything beyond that? You've asked about his background and 4 that's all in. Is there something else you wanted to cover 5 now? 6 MS. BRIER: Your Honor, I'm happy to cover any of 7 it on redirect as necessary. 8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I do have a couple 9 of questions before cross-examination. What is your 10 background in compliance? 11 THE WITNESS: So most of my professional career 12 was around product development operations, general 13 management. The company that I've worked for, for 12 years, 14 the traditional financial services provider, like I said, 15 was a regulated broker-dealer. So we underwent audits and 16 examinations by different regulators. 17 Prior to working full-time in cryptocurrency, that 18 was kind of the extent of me touching regulations or 19 compliance. When in 2019, when I started working full-time 20 in cryptocurrency, I became the CEO of an exchange, a 21 cryptocurrency exchange. And how I explain this is that as 22 I was signing the documents to become the CEO and control 23 person of the company --24 THE COURT: It helps to knows what it's about. THE WITNESS: Exactly. So that was exactly my 25

Page 77 1 thought process is although I had -- I was learning very 2 quickly what it meant to be a counterparty to trades in cryptocurrency and the rules that applied, I felt like I did 3 not have sufficient knowledge at that time. So I hired a 4 5 compliance advisory that I basically spent the next six 6 months or so getting up to speed, very rapid, I would say 7 very rapidly. In that timeframe, from around mid-June '21, 8 I did a couple of things which I think really --THE COURT: Well, I wrote down a note that you 9 10 became chief compliance officer in February 2021. Is that 11 correct? 12 THE WITNESS: February 2021 was when I was hired 13 for Celsius. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 THE WITNESS: September 2021 was when I became the 16 interim -- the chief compliance officer. What I was just 17 talking about before was I became the CEO and interim chief 18 compliance officer for that other cryptocurrency exchange. 19 THE COURT: Who was the chief compliance officer 20 for Celsius before you became the chief compliance officer? 21 THE WITNESS: A gentleman named Jeremie Beaudry. 22 He was the general counsel and chief compliance officer. 23 THE COURT: Is he still with the company? 24 THE WITNESS: No. 25 THE COURT: Did he leave the company when you

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1 became the chief compliance officer?

THE WITNESS: He was in the process of -- I think
he was actually gone by the time I became the chief
compliance officer. I knew enough about compliance
obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act to --

THE COURT: Tell me what your responsibilities are as chief compliance officer of Celsius.

THE WITNESS: Our primary regulator is FinCEN, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury. We're required as a (indiscernible) to comply with the Bank Secrecy Act, and also OFAC sanctions laws generally. I saw that as my primary obligation to make sure that the company was in full compliance there.

And that's what I spent the vast majority of my time. And I can appreciate -- I mentioned this in my deposition, that a lot of people might say chief compliance officer should be responsible for a lot of different things. That's not what I was doing in that role. And then that was clear to my managers and I'd say throughout the firm that I wasn't covering other areas that some chief compliance officers might --

THE COURT: Tell me again what were the areas that you were covering as chief -- well, still are, as chief compliance officer and if they've changed since September 2021, tell me that.

THE WITNESS: All aspects of compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act as a mining services business. So that meant making sure that we have the SAML program, that we had a team that was adequately staffed. When I joined -- or I ended up tripling the size of the team when I joined, just based on the workload that we have, making sure that we have the right -- so customer identification program, VSAML, training program for our staff, making sure that we're in compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act reporting, the account sanctions reporting that we need to do, that we need to do. Responding to regulators like FinCEN. We had a Title 31 exam. We had an OFAC exam. So those are kind of the -- there's a tremendous amount of work that goes into making sure that the technology infrastructure to support the compliance operations is working properly, and obviously lots of checks that the actual procedures and policies that we have in place are being carried out. THE COURT: Have you read the examiner's interim report? THE WITNESS: I read parts of it. THE COURT: So one of the issues that the examiner's interim report raises and certainly may be relevant to the custody and withhold during later this week, it is Celsius's recordkeeping with respect to the movement

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of coins into custody, whether it was a shortfall or what -was that an area of your responsibility?

THE WITNESS: It was definitely not. So the movement of coins was absolutely not an area. That's not something that the bank -- you know, movements of money inside the company generally were not something that I was supervising at all. I'm aware of it. I have a little bit more exposure to the custody project because of my role in innovation, because custody was kind of a starting point for a lot of the new products and services we were planning on offering.

But yeah, I remember the section, I think, that
you might be referring to where it was kind of stated as a
surprise. How could the chief compliance officer not be
aware of the amounts of money between accounts inside the
company? And I would say, I mean, how many job descriptions
of the chief compliance officer has that person as the
examiner written, right? I mean, I've written several as
CEO to companies, and I've performed the job function.

I don't know many CCOs who supervise coin movements between accounts internally at the company.

There's a treasurer for that. There's a finance department.

There are other people. So I didn't agree with that conclusion or their assertion.

THE COURT: You didn't agree that Celsius -- you

Page 81 1 believe Celsius did keep accurate track of the movement of 2 coins? 3 THE WITNESS: No, I didn't -- I didn't agree. 4 THE COURT: When you say you disagree, you're not 5 disagreeing with her conclusion that Celsius did not keep 6 accurate track of the movement of coins. 7 THE WITNESS: One hundred percent, I agree with 8 that --9 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 10 THE WITNESS: I disagree with the assertion that I 11 had some obligation there. 12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Cross-examination? 13 You're excused. Thank you very much. 14 MS. MILLIGAN: Your Honor, this is Layla Milligan. 15 May I ask the witness a few questions? 16 THE COURT: Oh, yes. 17 MS. MILLIGAN: I apologize. I was waiting for Ms. 18 Cornell to stand up. 19 THE COURT: That's fine. 20 MS. MILLIGAN: I just --21 THE COURT: So introduce yourself, Ms. Milligan, 22 so that Mr. Blonstein knows -- he may know who you are already. I don't know. Maybe you questioned during his 23 24 deposition. But go ahead. 25 MS. MILLIGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Layla

Page 82 1 Milligan, with the Texas Attorney General's Office, 2 appearing on behalf of the Texas State Securities Board and 3 the Texas Department of Banking. CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN 4 5 BY MS. MILLIGAN: Good morning, Mr. Blonstein. 7 Nice to meet you. I have a few just follow-up questions. You are not a 8 9 licensed attorney. Is that correct? 10 That is correct. 11 Did you personally play any role in the drafting of any of the versions of terms of use? 12 13 I did not personally play a role in any of the terms of 14 use. 15 Did you -- I'm sorry to interrupt. 16 I was going to say there may be cases where I 17 provided input on certain sections not as the chief 18 compliance officer, but as the head of innovation. For 19 example, we launched two new products, two products from the 20 innovation and product team. One was the swap product. 21 was the buy coins product. 22 For those products, I was consulted about terms of use, 23 mostly in terms of flow funds and things like that, but not 24 in my compliance capacity. And I wasn't answering any 25 questions. Nobody was coming to me with questions about

Pg 83 of 261 Page 83 legal or regulatory questions. It was more to understand the product and service offering. Okay. So just to be clear, regarding the swap transactions or projects that you just mentioned, people were coming to you about the terms of use, but not for compliance or regulatory role, but just for information about the product. Is that what you just said? That's correct. Yeah. In those two cases. And we were in the process of doing something similar for the credit card that we were planning to launch. Did you have any or play any personal role in obtaining customer consents to the terms of use in effect at different times? I didn't -- sorry, I did not. It is your understanding that the company has the ability to track which terms of use individual or industrial consumers, participants signed or clicked agree to? Yes. We have software that was internally developed called Back Office. We call it internally our Back Office system. That system tracks essentially all user activity, all customer activity on the platform, including the acceptance of the terms of use. Has that information been produced to any party in this

My understanding is yes. It was in my original

case?

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Pg 84 of 261 Page 84 declaration. We provided (indiscernible) information in an aggregate form and some of the tables in my original declaration. So we showed --THE COURT: Hold on. Anybody who is connected over Zoom, other than Ms. Milligan, needs to mute their line so as not to interrupt the hearing. Go ahead, Ms. Milligan. MS. MILLIGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MS. MILLIGAN: Is it your testimony, Mr. Blonstein, that the documentation of which terms of use the individual investors clicked, that information, not in aggregate form, but the specific information for each investor and the terms of use they clicked or assented to has been produced to any party in this case? I'm not aware. If that has been provided, I'm not aware of it. I may be missing it. I may have missed that detail. But I know about the aggregated summaries, and I've seen the data firsthand myself, the underlying data. Did you play any role in gathering that data personally? I worked with the data team. I mean, I was on the email threads. I did work with the data team on it. There were other individuals that were also working with the data

team to request this information. So subsequently I talked

to them about how they gathered it to get an understanding

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Page 85 of, like, the queries that they wrote to extract the data, just to make sure that what they gathered would line up with me, with my understanding of how they would get that information. Okay. So you worked with a team of individuals who actually gathered the data, and you got the information from them. You didn't personally play a role in the gathering of that data. That's correct. Yeah. (indiscernible) like SQL queries. In your role as chief compliance officer, to Okay. your knowledge, at any point was Celsius in compliance with state or federal securities law? That was not my area. So, I mean, like I was mentioning just before, I focused on our obligations as a money services business, and the serious matters were not in my wheelhouse. To your knowledge, as chief compliance officer, was Celsius at any point in compliance with state or federal money transmissions laws? This was -- I mean, this was definitely discussed with counsel. So I'm not sure if --I'm not asking for your -- I'm not asking, just to clarify, your communications with counsel. I'm asking for

your understanding. To your knowledge, as chief compliance

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Page 86 1 officer, was the business ever in compliance with money 2 transmissions laws? MS. BRIER: Your Honor, I'd caution the witness 3 4 that if his knowledge is based on discussions with counsel 5 or --6 THE COURT: He can answer. The question did not call for attorney-client privilege. He can answer the 7 8 question. 9 MS. BRIER: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE WITNESS: My understanding, based on 11 discussions, was that we were in compliance. BY MS. MILLIGAN: 12 13 With money transmissions laws? Just to be clear. 14 Α Yes. 15 Okay. But you are not aware of whether the company was 16 in compliance with state or federal securities laws? 17 Α That's correct. 18 MS. MILLIGAN: Okay. Your Honor, I have no 19 further questions. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. Ms. Milligan. Any other 21 cross-examination? 22 MS. CORDRY: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Cordry? 24 MS. CORDRY: Yes. Karen Cordry. I'm bankruptcy 25 counsel for the National Association of Attorneys General.

Page 87 1 Thank you, Your Honor, for being able to appear this 2 morning. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN BY MS. CORDRY: 4 5 I just have a few very short questions for you, Mr. 6 Blonstein, which I think are matters that I think I've 7 gathered from what you said, but I just really want to 8 clarify that these are correct. 9 First of all, you have introduced the various terms of 10 uses and that they were posted on the website. When they 11 were posted, were they posted just as a clean version, each 12 one a new, complete, clean version? 13 To my knowledge, yes. 14 Okay. Was a blackline ever posted on the website at 15 the same time. 16 Just to clarify? Blackline --17 THE COURT: Showing the changes from --18 BY MS. CORDRY: 19 One that shows the changes --20 I refer to those as redlines. Okay. 21 Q Okay. Redlines, blacklines, whatever color --22 THE COURT: Well, you know, when you print them 23 out on a black and white printer, they look black. If you 24 look at them on a screen, they could be colored. But --25 BY MS. CORDRY:

Pq 88 of 261 Page 88 Whatever color they are, were there any ones that showed the editing, an edited version that showed what changes had been made? Not to my knowledge. I do know that on multiple occasions of these updates, we tried to post some of the key changes to the terms on the main screen that we presented to users. And those changes are part of the attachment to your supplemental declaration, are they not? They're shown there? That -- sorry. That's correct. Did any of those actually point out to anybody that changes were being made in the ownership, in the terms of use relating to the ownership of those assets? I don't remember those being called out. Then I would say that that's correct because from my perspective as a customer, there's been no material change in the relationship between the company and its customers as far as the ownership of the assets that they sent to the company. THE COURT: Let me -- I'm not sure I understand your answer. Did the updated terms of use point out changes with respect to ownership or title of crypto assets, yes or no? That was not called out. THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Cordry, ask your next

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Page 89 1 question. 2 MS. CORDRY: Sure. BY MS. CORDRY: 3 Were the prior versions left on the website if someone 4 5 wanted to compare between version six and version seven, let's say. 7 Not to my knowledge. Okay. So if someone tries to actually determine what 8 9 changes have been made, they would have to try to remember 10 in their own head what the prior document said and then read 11 a 55-page document and try to figure out what changes were 12 made. Would that be fair to say? 13 That is fair to say. Yes. 14 Okay. Was there ever any attempt to reconcile what was 15 being said in the terms of use, the written terms of use 16 document with what Mr. Mashinsky was saying on his 17 broadcasts? I was not involved in any kind of reconciliation of 18 19 those things. That was more matter for our in-house 20 counsel, what we call our legal and regulatory team. 21 Have they put any information into the record in this 22 case as to what Mr. Mashinsky was saying on those broadcasts 23 at the same time these terms of uses were being changed? 24 We have so many requests from different parties about 25 related to the AMAs and other kind of marketing statements.

- 1 I'm not sure whether those are part of the Chapter 11, this
- 2 case, or just regulator inquiries. So I'm not sure.
- 3 Someone else may know about what's been submitted. I mean,
- 4 the things that I'm the most familiar with about this case
- 5 are my declarations.
- 6 Q Do you expect that every customer actually read the
- 7 entire terms of use every time they were changed?
- 8 A It's difficult for me -- it's difficult for me to guess
- 9 about that. As a customer, there are some services where
- 10 | when it's a material -- when it's important, I make sure to
- 11 read it in the new terms of service. When I think it's less
- 12 important, I don't.
- And so each user, each customer, each person has to
- 14 make that decision on their own. And so I'm not -- you
- 15 know, I would expect some customers -- some customers may
- 16 not have read it thoroughly. But what I can tell you is
- 17 that every single one of our customers checked that box that
- 18 said they agreed to the terms of use, and if they didn't, we
- 19 wouldn't have allowed them to use the services.
- 20 Q Right. So to be able to access their coins, they had
- 21 to check that box, whether or not they read all 55 pages or
- 22 not, correct?
- 23 A That's correct.
- 24 Q Did you read all 55 pages every time the terms of use
- 25 changed?

22-10964-mg Doc 1656 Filed 12/09/22 Entered 12/09/22 16:11:37 Main Document Pg 91 of 261 Page 91 1 Definitely not. 2 And you said you might read it if it was something important changing. Would there be a way the customer would 3 know what was being changed and whether it would be of 4 5 importance to them or not? 6 We called out -- in terms of the exhibits, you know, 7 show what we thought were the most consequential changes to 8 the terms of use. 9 Okay. So we can look at those changes, and those are 10 the only ones that a customer would be aware of as being 11 what you viewed as significant changes to the document, you 12 meaning Celsius. 13 They could be -- so if your question is would they be 14 aware of the changes between the versions, yeah, I agree. 15 We called out what we thought was the most consequential 16 changes. 17 And I think in listening to your deposition, both 18 originally and in the supplemental deposition that was taken 19 last week, you were repeatedly asked to give your 20 interpretation of certain provisions of the terms of use. 21 Is that correct? 22 Α Yes. And would it be fair that you repeatedly said you're 23 24 not a lawyer, you didn't draft them, it's hard for you to

really be able to give a definitive interpretation?

A That's correct.

- 2 Q Is it also fair to say that these lay customers were in
- 3 the same position? They aren't lawyers. They didn't have
- 4 anything to do with drafting those documents.
- 5 A I mean, I'm sure we had some customers that were
- 6 lawyers. But yeah, generally I don't expect all of our
- 7 customers to be attorneys.
- 8 Q So if you had difficulty with deciding how to interpret
- 9 them, would you assume that those lay customers who were in
- 10 the same position or worse than you were would have also
- difficulty in interpreting those terms of use?
- 12 A I think when you sign up for a service and you agree to
- 13 the terms of service, it's not really fair after the fact to
- 14 say, oh, I didn't read that, or I'm going to focus on this
- part in terms of service versus another part. When you
- 16 click that box, you accept the terms of service and --
- 17 Q Yes. But my question is not did you read the whole
- 18 terms. My question is, having read them, if there was
- 19 difficulty in interpreting them, which you yourself said in
- 20 your deposition you had difficulties, would that not be
- 21 | equally applicable to the customers having difficulties
- 22 understanding what those terms of use meant?
- 23 A I think if I said that verbatim, what I was trying to
- 24 convey was that -- was maybe one of two things. One was
- 25 that I may have had a difficult time understanding the point

- 1 the person was making or the question the person was asking. 2 The second thing is that it can be difficult to review just 3 different snippets from the terms of use versus viewing the document in its entirety. So without review, when I'm asked 4 5 to review one sentence here, one sentence there, and then construct some kind of overarching view on the terms of 7 views, I think that's challenging for anyone. 8 If in the same sentence it says, I'm loaning you my 9 assets and I'm also transferring my assets to you, would you consider that a confusing sentence? 10 11 No. Α 12 You don't consider that there's any confusion between 13 loaning somebody something and transferring it to them in 14 the sense that you all are asserting that this is a full 15 transfer of ownership? 16 I mean, from my view, when I read those statements, 17 when I view the entirety of those statements and the 18 agreement, they seem to be in sync. 19 Why did Celsius continue to use the phrase that you are
  - Q Why did Celsius continue to use the phrase that you are loaning us the assets in numerous places throughout the document, if, in fact, your position is that they were transferring them to you in their totality?
- A I wasn't involved in the drafting of that. So I don't know what the basis for making that decision was.
- 25 Q So if a customer read over and over again that they

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Page 94 1 were loaning their documents, they would have no reason to 2 know also any more than you why then it would say that they were transferring their assets? 3 4 I'm sorry. Can you say that question again? 5 When you said you don't know why it continues to 6 say in the terms of use that they're loaning their assets to 7 Celsius. It says that on several occasions, does it not? 8 I believe so. 9 Okay. And you don't know why it continues to say that, 10 even while you're now arguing that, in fact, there was a 11 full transfer of ownership, correct? 12 I'm saying that there were attorneys that were --13 multiple attorneys inside and outside the company that were 14 involved in drafting that. I relied on them to come up with 15 the reasoning for why that language was added. 16 something -- I had a lot of other stuff on my plate. So 17 that wasn't something that I was trying to figure out. 18 If any of the borrowers were confused about these written terms of use, do you think they would listen to Mr. 19 20 Mashinsky's broadcast to try to understand better what was 21 going on with their assets? 22 That's reasonable. So it would be reasonable to also look at what he said 23 24 in context with the terms of use to try to understand what

customers actually understood and appreciated when they were

- 1 making these transfers, correct?
- 2 A I agree. Although from personal experience, like, if
- 3 you're buying a car, you don't just listen to the salesman.
- 4 You know, you read the contract.
- 5 Q But I would hope the salesman would say something that
- 6 was consistent with the contract, would I not?
- 7 A Yeah. I would hope so too.
- 8 Q And I guess it's my last question here. You talked
- 9 about that one of the reasons you started investing with
- 10 | Celsius was because you had to deal with various financial
- 11 tax consequences if you were making your own trades with
- 12 your investments. Is that correct?
- 13 A That's correct.
- 14 Q When you transferred your assets to Celsius under these
- 15 terms of use, was that a taxable event? Was that reported
- 16 to the IRS?
- 17 A So I do remember in the terms of use, there was a
- 18 section that talked about what the tax obligations were, and
- 19 it primarily revolved around reporting the interest paid to
- 20 me, not related to the transfer.
- 21 Q So in that respect, this would be different than if you
- 22 were selling these to a third party when you would have had
- 23 to make that kind of report to the IRS, correct?
- 24 A I'm not a tax expert, but I think you're right.
- 25 MS. CORDRY: Okay. All right. I have no further

Page 96 1 questions. 2 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Ms. Cordry. Any 3 other cross-examination? Any redirect? This is Immanuel Herrmann. 4 MR. HERRMANN: Yes. I 5 can -- I have some brief questions. 6 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Herrmann. 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN: 8 BY MR. HERRMANN: 9 All right. So I just had a few follow-up brief 10 questions for you, Mr. Blonstein. One is that you joined as 11 a customer in the spring of 2020, correct? That's correct. 12 13 And at your first deposition, you said you reviewed the 14 initial terms of service at that time and that you were 15 giving up ownership, correct? 16 Correct. 17 Until September 20th, the terms of service didn't mention change of ownership. So I just wanted to confirm in 18 19 court that you read the terms of service, version four, when 20 you signed up and that you read it as giving up title to 21 your assets. 22 I mean, I can confirm that I did, and I believe I did. 23 it is in version -- in both version one and two of the terms 24 of use that were in effect. I can go through and try to 25 find the relevant session if you'd like.

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1	THE COURT: Just answer the questions.
2	THE WITNESS: Okay.
3	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Herrmann.
4	BY MR. HERRMANN:
5	Q All right. Is Earn a security?
6	THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't understand your
7	question, Mr. Herrmann?
8	BY MR. HERRMANN:
9	Q Is Earn a security? Are Earn deposits a security? Are
10	they something resembling a trade or a purchase for a
11	security?
12	A I'm not an attorney. I've already explained my
13	background as chief compliance officer. That's not the area
14	that I focus on. That's not something I have any kind of
15	specific knowledge of. So I'm not in a position to answer
16	that question.
17	Q Okay. When somebody takes out a loan, what are they
18	borrowing against?
19	THE COURT: Mr. Herrmann?
20	MR. HERRMANN: Yes?
21	THE COURT: Confine your cross-examination to the
22	direct testimony that Mr. Blonstein has given.
23	MR. HERRMANN: All right. I think he did in the
24	depositions, but I can move on.
25	THE COURT: Well, this is an evidentiary hearing

Page 98 1 in court. Your cross-examination ought to be limited. I'm 2 going to limit it. Go ahead. 3 MR. HERRMANN: All right. I think that basically 4 was my questions then. 5 THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Herrmann. 6 Anybody else wish to have any cross-examination? 7 MR. FRISHBERG: Yes, Your Honor. Daniel 8 Frishberg. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Frishberg, go ahead. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN 11 BY MR. FRISHBERG: 12 In your deposition on Friday, you stated that you were 13 aware of postposition transfers by Celsius to outside 14 parties, such as DeFi to pay off loans. The transfers that 15 were conducted on, I believe, July 10th were roughly 16 \$160,000,000. Did the funds ever return to Celsius? 17 Because blockchain data shows that they did not. 18 MS. BRIER: Objection, Your Honor. This is 19 outside the scope of --20 THE COURT: Sustained. Confine your questioning 21 to the scope of the direct examination. This is not a 22 deposition. 23 MR. FRISHBERG: Thank you. I have no further 24 questions. 25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anybody else

Page 99 1 have any cross-examination? 2 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Yes, Your Honor. 3 DeGirolamo. THE COURT: Go ahead. 4 5 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Thank you. On behalf of 6 customer, Eric Wohlwend. 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN 8 BY MR. DEGIROLAMO: 9 Mr. Blonstein, do you recall testifying on direct that 10 when you were a customer of Celsius, that you believed you 11 were giving control of your digital assets to Celsius? Do 12 you recall that testimony? I do. 13 A 14 Okay. And do you also recall in your testimony to 15 cross-examination with Attorney Cordry that you felt that 16 there was no change in the relationship between yourself as 17 a customer of Celsius and Celsius with respect to your 18 digital assets? No material change from my perspective as a customer. 19 20 That's right. 21 Okay. At no time in your testimony did you say you 22 actually conveyed your ownership of digital assets to 23 Celsius. And so my question is, what do you actually 24 believe? Do you believe that you were merely giving control 25 of your digital assets as you testified, or do you believe

Page 100 1 you actually gave title of your digital assets to Celsius? 2 Because you're testifying both ways. 3 Yeah. I thought that -- again, I may be using Α imprecise terminology and I know --4 5 THE COURT: Just answer the question. Go ahead. 6 THE WITNESS: I believe I transferred ownership. 7 I think I actually -- in the deposition, I mentioned 8 transferred title. 9 BY MR. DEGIROLAMO: 10 Well, I'm not interested in -- I'm not interested in 11 your --12 THE COURT: Don't interrupt him. He's in the 13 middle of answering your question. Do not interrupt him. 14 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE WITNESS: So yeah, if I said control, what I 16 mean by that is I'm giving my coins to the company. 17 was the consequential decision that I made as a customer 18 before being an employee. And it was a consequence. It was 19 consequential. I mean, I thought hard about it because 20 prior to that point, I held the keys to my crypto myself. 21 MR. DEGIROLAMO: Nothing further, Your Honor. 22 Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Thank you very much. Any further 24 cross-examination? Any redirect? 25 MS. BRIER: Briefly, Your Honor.

Page 101 1 THE COURT: Go ahead. When you start, state your 2 name for the record again so we have a clear --3 MS. BRIER: Thank you, Your Honor. Grace Brier, Kirkland & Ellis, on behalf of the Debtors. 4 5 THE COURT: Go ahead. 6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF OREN BLONSTEIN 7 BY MS. BRIER: Mr. Blonstein, you were asked some questions on cross-8 9 examination about whether Celsius identified in its 10 communications to customers changes to ownership based on 11 changes to the terms of use. Do you recall those questions? 12 Yes. 13 And did Celsius communicate the changes to ownership, any changes to ownership in its communications to customers 14 15 about changes to the terms of use? 16 Yeah. You're right. That is a good -- or I understand 17 the idea that -- so the terms of use, version eight, 18 included a release of our custody feature, which we clearly 19 -- where we clearly described the customers retaining 20 ownership of their assets that they send to the company. 21 Also, terms of use, version six and seven, talked about the 22 transfer of -- the transfer and the customer relationship from Celsius Network Limited, the UK company, to the Celsius 23 Network LLC, the U.S. company. So there's a change of --24 25 and also there's text there that says including change of

- ownership to the U.S. company.
- 2 Q And as it relates to the ownership of the assets that
- 3 users were committing to the Earn program, were there any
- 4 substantial changes to those terms of use across version
- 5 six, seven or eight?
- 6 A So I think I'm probably reducing it as a layperson. I
- 7 just viewed this as you either keep your coins or you give
- 8 them to someone. And so in this case, I viewed the terms of
- 9 use from when I joined up until now as if you send your
- coins in to be used to earn yield, you're giving them to the
- 11 company. If you don't want to do that, don't send them to
- 12 the company and enroll them in the Earn program.
- 13 So from my perspective, I don't really see any material
- 14 change. Some of the wording may have changed where the loan
- 15 was introduced. I don't know the reason for why that was
- done exactly. From my perspective, I think that there has
- 17 been no material changes.
- 18 Q And Mr. Blonstein, how many versions are there of the
- 19 terms of use?
- 20 A Eight.
- 21 Q And can Celsius determine what the latest version of
- 22 the terms of use that a user signed is?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And did Celsius do that?
- 25 A Yes.

Page 103 1 And how many users, account holders, on a percentage 2 basis, signed version six or later? 3 Six or later. So by count of customers, I think it's 4 over 90 percent and in terms of asset values, because we 5 have a lot of customers that may have accepted but never sent coins on the platform, I think it's 99 percent of the 7 asset value. MS. BRIER: All right. No further questions at 8 9 this time. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 11 MS. BRIER: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. You're excused. Thank you 13 very much. 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Nash? 16 MR. NASH: So Your Honor, that concludes the 17 evidentiary portion of the hearing. 18 THE COURT: Do you rest? 19 MR. NASH: We rest, Judge. 20 THE COURT: All right. Do any of the objectors 21 wish to offer evidence in support of their objections? The 22 Court has read all the objections. Hearing no response, the Court determines that the objectors have rested as well. We 23 24 can proceed with the argument then. Why don't we take -- so 25 it's 11:42. Let's take a ten-minute recess, and then are

Page 104 1 you going to make the argument, Mr. Nash? 2 MR. NASH: I will, Judge. Should we do that at 3 noon just to be -- or I'd hate to --THE COURT: Sure. We'll come back at noon. 4 5 MR. NASH: Perfect. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. NASH: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. 8 Thank you. 9 (Recess) 10 THE COURT: Please be seated. All right, Mr. 11 Nash. 12 MR. NASH: For the record, Pat Nash from Kirkland 13 and Ellis on behalf of the Debtors. So Your Honor, the 14 issue before you is whether or not there is an enforceable 15 contract between the Earned depositors and Celsius, and if 16 there is, do the unambiguous terms of that agreement provide 17 that upon depositing coins onto the platform, individuals 18 transferred title to their digital assets such that those 19 digital assets are property of the estate. 20 And of course if we're talking about whether or 21 not we have an enforceable contract, Judge, we're talking 22 about offer, acceptance, and consideration. The terms of use, Judge, that was the offer from Celsius and from the 23 24 evidence in the record we know that there were eight 25 versions of the terms of use. From the evidence that's in

the record we know that the terms of use were accepted by 90.06 percent of account holders and those holders, their coin deposits represent 99.86 percent of the Earn liabilities, Judge.

We know from Mr. Blonstein's testimony that approximately 55 percent of account holders first accepted terms of use Version 5 or earlier. We also know from Mr. Blonstein's testimony that all of those users, all of those 55 percent were required to accept terms of use Version 6 in order to maintain access to their accounts.

THE COURT: So Mr. Nash, having gone through all of the versions, Versions 1 through 5 are less clear to me on the issue of owners. Version 6 forward was clearer. The screenshot of the update in terms of service for Version 6 listed, I think, three major changes, significant changes.

Is there a screenshot for the changes between Versions 4 and 5? I don't remember seeing that.

MR. NASH: There's not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that's -- it is the change from

Version 4 to Version 5. I thank the Debtor -- I thank the

Committee for its limited objection that it filed because it

went through each of the versions you did not in your

papers. You simply said, look at the exhibits. And it does

seem to me that arguably -- I haven't made up my mind.

There was a more significant change between Versions 4 and

Version 5 that were not highlighted to customers. I sort of take Ms. Cordry's point in her cross examination about it.

The objectors did not put in any evidence of any of Mr. Mashinsky's videos or anything else that he's allegedly said. It's not in the record. The record is closed. And so if objectors had evidence they wanted to offer, they had their chance and they didn't. So I don't know what Mr. Mashinsky said or didn't say or whatever. And I certainly -- again I haven't made up my mind about it, but I do note it does seem to me that there was -- the language changed between Versions 4 and 5; 6 comes along and highlights some changes. Not saying they weren't important, but nothing that that bears on the ownership issue.

Let me just see. So the percentage of the account holders who became account holders, Version 6 and after, was a pretty high percentage.

MR. NASH: Forty-five percent, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NASH: And if I may, Your Honor, I will argue that it is of legal significance that everybody who initially signed up for Versions 1 through 5 also clicked acceptance.

THE COURT: Oh, I understand that. They -- yeah,

I got that.

MR. NASH: With respective to Version 6. Thank

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you.

Ms. Cordry's point is that -- and you may disagree with me, that there was, the language changed in any important way between Versions 4 and Version 5. It did seem to me that it did. And I guess Ms. Cordry's point is come on, you got 40 pages of terms of use. Do you really think people read it and no one highlighted for them that maybe there was an important change? I know the position of the Debtor and I think that there's support for it in the language that from Version 1 on, ownership was in the Debtor. Not so clear.

MR. NASH: You know, one thing I'd highlight, Your Honor, it's interesting because we certainly have a lot of objections to this motion, plus or minus 40, I suppose. I don't have the agenda in front of me. But as an actuarial matter, Your Honor, as a percentage of 600,000 depositors, I would submit that as an actuarial matter, why do we only have -- well, why do we only have 40 objections?

As an actuarial matter, because a number of people don't have the time, the interest, the inclination, can't afford to divert themselves from their day job, can't afford to hire a lawyer. But when you're talking about 600,000 depositors, Judge, I think it's fair to say that as an actuarial matter, there are probably a number of people who

understood what it is they were signing up for.

From the very first version of the terms of use,

Version No. 1, every version starting with Version No. 1

said that the terms of use clearly state that Celsius has

the right for its own account to pledge and re-pledge from

time to time digital assets transferred to them. That was

the price for admission, Your Honor, in order to earn

rewards. Terms of use Version 2 and every version onward

explicitly states that the Debtors had all attendant rights

of ownership to such assets. Now it wasn't until later that

it was clearly spelled out -- clearly spelled out -- that

putting your coins on the platform expressly constituted a

transfer of title.

I will submit that they -- that language, that concept was made more clear but it doesn't mean that the earlier versions of the terms of use don't provide for a transfer of title when you consider what it is that people were putting their coin on the platform for Celsius to do, to loan it, to pledge it, to sell it, to do whatever Celsius wants to do with it in order to generate yield.

And it is -- and you heard Mr. Blonstein say and it's, you know, it was part of his testimony. I believe it came out in cross examination. He didn't think that the change was material -- now he's just one customer, also an employee -- because he believes and he believed himself that

when he accessed the Celsius platform pursuant to one of the earlier versions of the terms of use, he understood what he was doing and the legal effect or the practical effect of putting his coins on the platform.

So you know, our position, Judge, is that we have offer, we have acceptance through the clickwrap. A ton of caselaw, Your Honor, about how that is a valid manifestation of acceptance. It isn't fair to all the other depositors. Presumably some people read the terms of use and understood what they were doing. Now we have a very vocal minority of our customers who have objected, many of whom have objected to all sorts of pleadings, which is perfectly fair. It's their right. But we have a whole host of, as I said, customers who haven't objected and in addition to what I think is the clear legal argument around offer, acceptance, and consideration, this is bankruptcy court, a court of equity.

We have practical considerations. We have equitable considerations. Many of the objectors, you know, the -- what they're asking for is something that we are not going to be able to do. We do not have enough coin to give everybody their coin back in kind. We don't have enough coin to establish 600,000 constructive trusts to give everybody their coin back. We have a universe of coin that we're working very closely with the UCC and we're getting a

lot closer to moving these cases forward as you'll hear in connection with the exclusivity extension.

You know, there is a light at the end of the tunnel but in order to maximize the recovery of all of the Earn customers, we're going to have to do this collectively.

We -- you know, and Your Honor, as is clear in the coin reports, I don't know that it's part of the evidence, but nobody disputes. We've got lots of some kinds of coins. We have very few of other kinds of coins. We don't have the ability to trace individual people's coins.

And so on the one hand, it's our strong view that we have offer, acceptance, consideration. But then as a practical matter, if that's not the outcome, I don't know where we go from --

THE COURT: Let me ask you -- move to a different question. In the proposed order that you've submitted, I don't know whether there have been any further changes to it. I think it was indicated this was something that was agreed upon with the Committee's counsel.

On Page 3 in No. 3, it reads in part, "The amended motion will not seek findings with respect to, one, ownership of assets in the Debtor's borrow program or custody service or withhold accounts; or two, whether any account holder has valid defenses to the reported contract between account holders and the Debtors under the terms of

use and all parties' rights are reserved with respect to each of the foregoing," and it goes on with provided.

So what are the -- was there, is there a background to the discussion of this carveout for valid defenses to the reported contract?

MR. NASH: Yeah, that was heavily negotiated with the UCC, Judge. And so your next question might be, well, what does that mean.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's the next question.

MR. NASH: I understand. So at a minimum, Your Honor, what we seek here is the general rule as to what the terms of use provide. And I suppose it's possible in connection with the claims resolution procedure, in connection with a claims objection from a customer, in connection with an affirmative pleading from a customer, it's possible that a customer might petition the Court or make the argument, a very personalized individual argument, as to why for some reason they should be excepted from the terms of use.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. NASH: For example, I can't -- is there a customer out there -- Mr. Mashinsky went to lots of trade conferences and whatnot. Is there a customer out there who's going to be able to come in front of Your Honor and say that he had -- he or she had specific conversations with

specific Celsius management that caused them to think the terms of use didn't -- I don't know what those would be, Your Honor. Because I don't think it's going to be at the end of the day, folks who, you know, watched the Mashinsky videos. Because again, with 600,000 customers, I think, you know, tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of our customers watched the AMAs, the "Ask Mashinsky Anything" videos. And so I'll be surprised if we have personalized, you know, unique defenses. THE COURT: Let me ask this question. What about arguments about rescission and restitution for fraud? A lot -- you know, reading pro se objections, lots of people said they think there was fraud. One thing to say; another thing to prove it, but --MR. NASH: Perhaps we'll have pro se or other creditors who will bring a motion or pleading to that effect. Nothing in this order would prohibit them from doing that. But in order to move the case forward --THE COURT: Well, you know, I mean, part of my concern, I approved a bidding procedures motion. And I asked myself, what is someone bidding on. MR. NASH: Correct. THE COURT: And what have you -- what have you bought if there's an express carveout or defenses to

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Page 113 1 purported contract between account holders and the Debtor 2 under the terms of use? I don't -- I'm sitting. 3 reading this stuff over the weekend. I was saying --4 MR. NASH: Yeah, we're -- we can manage that, 5 Judge. We're managing that with the bidders. We're in 6 discussions with the bidders. They're following the hearing 7 closely, the hearings and the proceedings. It's very 8 important, Your Honor, that we establish the general 9 baseline as to the legal effect of the terms of use, and the 10 legal effect, I submit and expect that will be, you know, 11 binding on the vast majority, all very rare exception 12 potentially, should someone seek it or bring it. 13 There's nothing in this order that forever cuts 14 off somebody's right to file some type of pleading with Your 15 Honor to seek to bring to Your Honor's attention their own 16 individual circumstances, and if they do, we'll deal with 17 it. THE COURT: 18 In terms of percentage of value of 19 account holders, how many are Version 6, you know, first 20 logged on Version 6 or after? 21 MR. NASH: So --22 THE COURT: Forty-four percent? MR. NASH: Forty-five percent in terms of the 23 24 percentage of the liabilities on the platform.

Yeah.

THE COURT:

MR. NASH: I don't have that at my fingertips, but probably by the time -- it's probably here somewhere and we'll seek to get it for you.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, go ahead you're your -- you know, I've read all these papers.

MR. NASH: Yeah, so I'll move from the Earn to the selling of the Stablecoin.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. NASH: If you conclude that the Stablecoin is our property.

THE COURT: Let me cut this a little shorter. In my own mind, and Ms. Cornell can argue to the contrary about it, but frankly I don't have to decide whether this is ordinary course of business or not, because you argue and it seems to carry some persuasive weight with me that even if it's not ordinary course of business and the Committee certainly argues this, it's the best interests of the Debtors. It's the proper exercise of business judgment.

And frankly, you know, Ms. Cornell is going to take issue with this, but whether the sale, if I approve it, whether it happens next week or next month or in stages as needed, yeah, I mean, the Debtors can only use the assets. You know, they can't use it in a slot machine in Monte Carlo but they can pay salaries and administrative expenses and all that.

Page 115 1 So I, you know, at least my mindset right now is 2 if I conclude that everything in the Earn accounts is 3 property of the estate, which I'm not there yet -- take it under submission -- Stablecoin is no different than anything 4 5 else in Earn accounts. And I agree with the Committee, it's 6 not ordinary course of business. You don't have an ordinary 7 course of business at this point. 8 MR. NASH: That's why in the alternative, Your 9 Honor --THE COURT: Look, it doesn't -- that's why I say, 10 11 it doesn't -- frankly, it seems to be an appropriate 12 exercise of business judgment to sell Stablecoin, have that 13 liquidity ramp. If you -- no one better go to Las Vegas and 14 gamble it. You're not deploying the assets the way you were 15 before. So you know, that's -- my mindset at this point is 16 if it's property of the estate, showing good business 17 judgment to sell it. 18 MR. NASH: Unless you have any other questions for 19 me., Your Honor --20 THE COURT: I don't. 21 MR. NASH: Thank you, sir. 22 THE COURT: Let me hear from the Committee. 23 MR. COLODNY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Aaron 24 Colodny from White and Case on behalf of the Committee. I 25 have a number of pages that I'm guessing I'm not going to

Page 116 1 get through. I'll start --2 THE COURT: I would like to eat lunch before we go on Zoom for the afternoon calendar. 3 MR. COLODNY: That's true. 4 5 THE COURT: Well chosen. 6 MR. COLODNY: I'll start by noting that the 7 Committee understands why account holders who feel that 8 they've been misled and mistreated would be upset with the 9 finding that digital assets they have transferred to Celsius 10 are Celsius' property. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, some of them are upset at the 12 Committee and its counsel, too. 13 MR. COLODNY: I think we had 397 of them. 14 THE COURT: Yeah. 15 MR. COLODNY: But the Committee's first obligation 16 is to, when faced with his hard question, is to get the 17 correct answer. And we believe that this answer is both 18 right on the law and it best serves the interests of account 19 holders and creditors, and I think this goes to the 20 equitable concerns that Mr. Nash read. The Debtors have \$16 million of available Stablecoin and a billion dollars' worth 21 22 of Stable --23 THE COURT: Though it was \$18 million. MR. COLODNY: Eighteen. Apologies. And a billion 24 25 dollars' worth of Stablecoin obligations. That's a less

than 1 percent recovery. And if you say, I deposited

Stablecoin with the Debtors and that Stablecoin is my

property, then you have a very hard claim to say, I have an
interest in other assets of the Debtors. Personally, I

don't think it's fair that people that deposited money with
the Debtors and had no control over what was lost or
otherwise squandered, get 1 percent versus others get 60 to
80 percent.

THE COURT: Look, I've written before that a fundamental tenet of our bankruptcy system is equality of distribution. And I commented in earlier hearings in this case that to the extent that any account holders are able to establish that what they deposit is their property, not the estate's property, it's that much less available for distributions to the creditor body at large. That's sort of fundamental premise, but it doesn't decide the ownership interest.

MR. COLODNY: It doesn't decide the ownership issues. And a couple of questions that you asked Mr. Nash were about the click back mechanism, and the disclosure that was given to account holders. I think the Uber case is very relevant. There the Second Circuit Court of Appeals was looking at California law, but it noted that New York law was extremely similar and it was looking at a decision of the District Court that said that a -- I think it was

someone using the ride hailing app didn't have notice of the arbitration provisions and the District Court found that it wasn't proper inquiry notice because the arbitration provision was, you know, deep within the terms of use.

And the District Court said, or the Second Circuit said, as long as the notice is clear that when you click accept you're accepting the terms of use and the terms of use are available to the person, then that is a proffer, offer, and acceptance of those terms of use.

THE COURT: Yeah, the ALI has been -- I don't know where the current, this issue currently stands. They debated whether to start a project on consumer clickwrap contracts because the reality is most -- you get your credit card agreement. You know, even in paper, you don't read the whole thing. Clickwrap contract, who's going to read the -- how many people really read the 40 pages? \But you check the box and Celsius says, unless you check the box, you can't, we won't give you access to your capital. Set a deadline. I understand all that, but it's the reality of modern business, frankly, and it's a dilemma and it's an issue, but the law is developing the way it's developing.

MR. COLODNY: Well, I guess I have a lot here about how --

THE COURT: Let me ask you specifically, and I really, I derive this from your brief and maybe you disagree

1 But it seems to me that the most significant 2 change in language, I won't use the word material, okay. 3 The most significant change in language about ownership happened between Versions 4 and 5 and those changes weren't 4 5 -- there's no screenshot showing that it highlighted the 6 change in that language. Do you agree or disagree with 7 that? 8 MR. COLODNY: We're aware of no screenshot that 9 highlighted that change in language. But I --10 THE COURT: Do you think that was a material 11 change? You didn't think it was a significant change? Drop 12 the word material. Material has legal connotations I'm not 13 trying to put on it. 14 MR. COLODNY: So when I look back at the versions 15 of the terms of use, the first version has a representation 16 and warranty that says that you agree that Celsius can 17 pledge and re-pledge all of your assets. And in the second 18 version it gets clearer and it says Celsius can pledge, re-19 pledge, re-hypothecate, sell -- someone took a list of every 20 transaction they could think of, put it there. And it says 21 with all attendant rights of ownership. 22 THE COURT: It does, it -- right at the end of it 23 It says with attendant rights of ownership. are the words that are --24

MR. COLODNY: That's right. And I'm not sure how

you can give attendant rights of ownership if you don't have attendant rights of ownership. And I know that it got clearer where it says, you transfer all right, title, and interest later on. But I think that second term of use which was signed up by 96 percent of the account holders did say you're giving your stuff to Celsius and Celsius can sell it to whoever it wants without notice to you with all attendant rights of ownership.

So it may have gotten clearer, but I think it's there from at least the second version. And I believe the first one as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COLODNY: With respect to the defenses --

THE COURT: I don't know what -- I mean, I --

MR. COLODNY: I saw with the Debtors' counsel and tried to bang my head against the wall. We had a hearing on December 5th and I think we had 20 days over Thanksgiving holiday with a lot of people that wanted to take a lot of discovery. We have been taking a lot of discovery and I was not confident that we could get it done in the time period that we had. By reserving defenses, I believe that we preserved an element of due process that otherwise people would have complained perhaps rightly about and I think that we preserved those for a later date. I think --

THE COURT: Why -- you just tell me why the chief

22-10964-mg Doc 1656 Filed 12/09/22 Entered 12/09/22 16:11:37 Main Document Pg 121 of 261 Page 121 1 revenue officer refused to appear for a deposition? You 2 wanted his deposition. This is -- I'm reading Footnote 20 3 of your --MR. COLODNY: We did not ask for a deposition 4 5 because before the opponents were identified, we agreed that 6 we would only use their declarants. The point of that 7 footnote was to say that Mr. Blonstein testified that he 8 wasn't directly involved with the solicitation. He also 9 testified at his deposition that Mr. Cohen-Pavon was 10 involved. The Debtors didn't produce him and we didn't have 11 a chance to talk to him. We've sought to serve him with 12 Rule 2004 requests and he has resisted and said this was --13 THE COURT: Just tell me what your view is. I 14 mean, he's a current employee? 15 MR. COLODNY: He is. 16 THE COURT: Why do you need a subpoena? I don't 17 think you need a subpoena for him. I mean, you served a notice of deposition for him. If they didn't produce them, 18 19 I deal with it.

MR. COLODNY: Point taken.

THE COURT: You know, you talk about that he wanted to be served under the Hague. He's an employee of a Debtor. Rule 2004, you want to take his deposition, take his deposition. He doesn't want to show up, we'll deal with it.

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MR. COLODNY: Okay.

THE COURT: All right, anything else you want to

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MR. COLODNY: I guess I would like to talk a little bit about the plain language of the terms of use.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. COLODNY: And specifically, I think a lot of people have raised this concept of a loan in a transfer of title. And when I was thinking about that, I looked at Section 4 of the most recent version of the terms of use where it says, in all bold, "If our Earn service is available to you, upon your election you will lend your digital assets to Celsius and grant Celsius all right and title to such digital assets for Celsius to use in its sole discretion while using the Earn service."

I don't know how you read that to say you will lend your assets to -- eligible digital assets to Celsius and grant Celsius all right, title to such digital assets to conflict. You would have to strike the last part of the sentence. And that's not how we're supposed to write -- read contracts. The same is true for Section 13, which the Debtors site as their long sentence giving title. And I think it's key that the Debtors didn't have an obligation to give you back your exact crypto asset. They had an obligation to give you back a like kind crypto asset.

Crypto is fungible like money. If you get a loan of dollars, you have to give dollars back, but not the exact same dollars. And I don't think that they -- that that indicates that there was an ownership in a potential -- in a particular asset that the Debtor was holding.

You noted some reservations we had in an order about the sale of Stablecoin. I think the Debtor has agreed to those, notice to use them only for ordinary course business reasons, to use them only when the Debtors reach their minimum liquidity threshold is responsible operation of the business.

And I guess just lastly, Your Honor, I want to -I know you said this earlier, but I think it's very
important that that everybody understand that just because
Celsius has the property and the property may be property of
Celsius does not mean it's not going to be distributed to
account holders. It doesn't mean Celsius can do whatever it
wants with it.

When you are a Debtor in bankruptcy, Celsius has to come to Your Honor and ask to do anything outside of the ordinary course of business. If it wants to confirm a plan, all account holders then get to vote on that plan. If it wants to sell its assets as part of the bidding procedures, it has to prove to Your Honor that that's in its business judgment and one of the key elements of that is going to be

if it's in the best interests of the account holders.

And so this is not people giving their money to Celsius and Celsius taking it and saying it's mine now, you don't get it back. Celsius has an obligation to each account holder to pay them back. They don't have enough to pay everybody back. It's very important to the Committee that we reach a fair distribution of assets that recognizes people's -- what people signed up for and distributes things fairly based on what happens. It wasn't the fault of anybody who got themselves into this mess. But it is important that it be sent fairly and efficiently, because one thing we've all heard today is these cases cost a lot of money and we need to be making movement towards the exit so that we can cut that off and get as much back to people as we can as soon as possible.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

MR. COLODNY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cornell, do you want to be heard?

MS. CORNELL: Good morning again, Your Honor.

Shara Cornell on behalf of the Office of the United States

Trustee.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. That clock is wrong.

It's not as bad as that, but we're at the end. Go ahead.

MS. CORNELL: Close. The United States Trustee

filed objections to the Debtors' motions to sell Stablecoin at ECF Docket No. 933 and 1489. As discussing these objections, there are two distinct issues today and I just want to keep it brief.

The first is whether the Debtors have authority to sell the subject Stablecoin and the second is whether assuming the Debtors can sell the Stablecoin, if they should sell that Stablecoin. And it really is questionable whether the Debtor should, as of today, sell \$18 million worth of Stablecoin.

By the admission of the Debtors' professionals and employees, the Debtors do not currently need the money and won't need the money until March. The Debtors have relied on their business judgment as to why Stablecoin should be sold, but business judgment is not unfettered and at a bare minimum, the Debtors must create an evidentiary basis why they're selling what they're selling, including the quantity, and why it needs to be sold now instead of at a later date and what the proceeds of the sale will fund.

The Debtors have admitted that they can sell at any time. Moreover, a liquidation analysis, not even been done yet. Regardless of how the parties try to divert attention in this case to other issues, there is no way that the sale of these coins will not impact a later distribution to creditors. If the parties are going to sell the Debtors'

Pg 126 of 261 Page 126 1 business as a going concern --2 THE COURT: Why is that? 3 MS. CORNELL: I'm sorry? THE COURT: Why will it not -- why will it not 4 5 affect later distributions? I mean I asked the question as 6 well and they -- well, they can buy more Stablecoin if 7 there's other liquidity they can -- you know, and then 8 they're not going to face the vast market swings that the 9 other crypto has if they commit to distributing Stablecoin 10 to those who deposited Stablecoin. They may not have it 11 now, but they can get it later. MS. CORNELL: I haven't heard that commitment to 12 13 date, Your Honor. 14 They said it today. You heard that? THE COURT: 15 That was -- I asked the question that you know how much is -16 - they're not selling. At this point, they're not seeking 17 authority to sell anything connected with custody or withhold or the collateral for loans and that's how they get 18 19 to the \$18 million. Okay. And I suppose, you know, we'll 20 get to some point where we'll resolve the issues of custody 21 and withhold and -- but what, you know, they can convert 22 fiat currency into Stablecoin at any point if they're going 23 to have a plan. Agreed? 24 MS. CORNELL: I don't see why not, but we haven't

gotten to that point yet where we've seen anything --

THE COURT: I know, so what --

MS. CORNELL: -- from the Debtors.

about what the real -- assume for a moment, okay, that it's property of the estate, Okay. If it's not property of the estate, they can't. Okay. Assume it's property of the estate. I don't understand what your real objection to their selling the Stablecoin, converting it into fiat currency, they have to use the proceeds in ordinary course of business, administrative expenses, including salaries and all that. They can't go to Las Vegas. Frankly, the dollars are going to -- in my view, safer than crypto and we had lots of, you know, effort in this case dealing with 345 and all that.

I'm frankly more comfortable if it's in fiat currency. So I'm really, I'm somewhat mystified about what your real objection is.

MS. CORNELL: At this point, my objection is based solely on that the Debtors just haven't provided an evidentiary basis for what they're going to use the proceeds for. We've heard today that they are currently funding non-Debtor entities to the tune of \$500,000 at least. They couldn't point to the budget that was provided to the parties to explain that and they want to convert \$18 million worth of cryptocurrency to fiat and it's unclear to at least

me as to what that money is going to be for.

THE COURT: So let me ask you this. If the Court determined that the Stablecoin is property of the estate, what prevents them from transferring Stablecoin to one of these other entities, Debtor or non-Debtor entities? I mean, they better -- you know, they're going to need my approval, but whether it's Stablecoin or fiat, they're going to need the same approval. I'm sure the Committee is going to be screaming bloody murder if they try and use the funds to fund non-Debtor activities that there are inadequately, you know, not collateralized and all that. True?

MS. CORNELL: It's possibly true, but we do know, we know right now that they are making those types of payments to non-Debtor entities.

THE COURT: So object to it.

MS. CORNELL: We're in the process of gathering as much information because we weren't aware of those based on the budgets that were provided.

THE COURT: Come on, Ms. Cornell. I asked at the first day hearing, first or second day, I asked because I always ask about, are funds being used, transferred to non-Debtors, non-Debtor affiliates.

MR. NASH: Your Honor --

THE COURT: No, don't interrupt, Mr. Nash.

MR. NASH: Sorry, Judge.

Page 129 1 MS. CORNELL: I mean, that's all at this time, 2 Your Honor. We were just looking for their evidentiary --3 THE COURT: You have a position on whether crypto 4 assets including Stablecoin are property of the estate? 5 MS. CORNELL: No, Your Honor, not at this time. 6 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. 7 MS. CORNELL: Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Who else wants to be 8 9 heard? 10 Go ahead. Ms. Milligan, you want to be heard? 11 You're on the screen. MS. MILLIGAN: Yes, Your Honor, thank you. Layla 12 13 Milligan on behalf of the Texas State Securities Board and 14 Texas Department of Banking and we also filed an objection 15 to the amended Earn and Stablecoin motion at Docket 1496, 16 which I'm sure this Court has read, and thank you for your 17 time. One of the issues that we are concerned with in 18 19 this case because we are looking at this from a regulatory 20 standpoint, it's our understanding that the Debtor has never 21 been regulatorily compliant. Mr. Blonstein, who is the 22 chief compliance officer, could not attest whether they were ever registered as a securities broker dealer, any sort of 23 24 securities regulation. We have serious concerns about --25 THE COURT: Let me just -- let me stop you there.

Okay. Let's assume for our discussion, they have not complied with state securities regulations. How does that deal with whether or not, A, it's property of the estate or B, whether I should permit them to sell the Stablecoin and use it in connection with the case? That's the issue for today.

MS. MILLIGAN: Because the concern is that the contract was an illegal contract and that makes the contract void and unenforceable. And that issue was carved out -
THE COURT: I'm not so -
MS. MILLIGAN: -- between --

know, then we get in issues about 510 in the Bankruptcy Code and subordination and you treat the securities law claims.

Basically, they're treated the same way. They'd be -- here, they'd be treated as unsecured claims. I mean, so -- I mean, the Bankruptcy Code deals with it in Section 510.

There've got to be a dozen Lehman Brothers decisions that deal with 510. I had MF Global. I've got decisions in MF Global about it. So if they violated the securities laws --

MS. MILLIGAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- they violated -- you know, you'll get your pound of flesh against them. The important -- from my standpoint, I want the creditors to get their recoveries, okay.

MS. MILLIGAN: The State of Texas wants the individual investors to get made as right as possible. That is the point and one of the --

THE COURT: We agree.

MS. MILLIGAN: -- carveouts -- yes, absolutely.

And one of the carveouts between the Committee and the

Debtor was to not discuss any of these defenses and not

produce any discovery on these defenses. And I will tell

you, while the Debtor continues to say they are working with

the Committee to formulate a plan, they are not working with

the regulators. And this company is severely regulatorily

deficient and has been and built its business on the back of

innocent investors. And that is who we're looking at.

If a contract is void and unenforceable, then it's not just offer and acceptance and let's move on and sell things. It's a matter of all of the elements. And one of the issues is Rule 7001 provides for a way to go through, not a long, painful process. The Court can keep it as short as possible.

But what the Debtor has done is filed a motion, an amended motion, scheduled three depositions over two days, provided incomplete written deposition answers, assumed no one else has an interest except the Committee, and is (indiscernible) towards this judgment today as to that -- as the assets of the estate without considering any defenses in

any contracts.

And yes, there are 600,000 investors. There were probably over 9,000 in Texas alone, and we have serious concerns about the process. The Earn investors are the low hanging fruit in this case and the Debtors are aware of this and are seeking to monetize those assets and that is our concern. There hasn't been --

THE COURT: May I ask you a question? Would you prefer that the company just liquidated tomorrow?

MS. MILLIGAN: I don't know what option they have.

We don't know what other option they have because no Version

2.0 has been presented that is viable and regulatorily

compliant. We have no information as to what -- I would

prefer that the customers get made right. However that

happens, whether through liquidation or reorganization,

that's what we're trying to focus on. But at this point, it

seems like everyone is running towards the goal without

knowing the rules of the road and that's our concern.

The examiner has a report coming out in approximately a month that further examines what is going on and what happened in this case. That is not being considered. I just think this is a situation that the Court could place on even an expedited timeline with proper adjudication of all the facts and allow the parties to have an opportunity to be heard and due process to happen.

THE COURT: From early, from the very first days in this case, the ownership of Earn assets was identified as, you know, a gating issue. So what I strongly disagree with, Ms. Milligan, is that somehow -- you make it sound like they sprung this on you. From right at the start of this case, the -- in their, you know, in their first brief they filed, they identified a range of issues that are going to have to be resolved. I've known about it since day one and I think you have, too, so they didn't just spring this on anybody. If an exit strategy is going to be pursued with a 363 sale, the buyer has got to know what they're bidding on.

It's crucial to know this in order to do that.

Any buyer is going to have to comply with state and federal regulations going forward. I've commented on that before as well, you know. It may well be that this Debtor failed to comply with multiple state regulations and federal regulations. That's for another day and maybe for another Court. But the point is the issues that are being addressed today were identified as in day one of this case and the real issue is how we can cut this enormous administrative expense and get this case to the goal line to get an exit and whether it's a standalone plan or 363 sale. You know, I'll put this off for another six months or a year and there'll be a corpse left. Any other points you want to

Page 134 1 make, Ms. Milligan? 2 MS. MILLIGAN: No, Your Honor. I think we just stand with the arguments in our pleading and I --3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 5 MS. MILLIGAN: -- appreciate the Court's time. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. All right, anybody else 7 wish to be heard? Ms. Cordry. 8 MS. CORDRY: Yes, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Go ahead. 10 MS. CORDRY: Okay. This is Karen Cordry again, 11 bankruptcy counsel for the National Association of Attorneys 12 General. And -- get my notes back up here. One second. I 13 think in some respects, I would agree that I -- with Mr. 14 Blonstein and the Committee that the Debtor certainly has 15 been trying to transfer -- create a transfer of ownership to 16 itself. I think the language they have done continues to 17 remain ambiguous. 18 I think the statement that, well, if I say I'm 19 loaning to you and therefore I'm transferring ownership, 20 that if I treat that as being ambiguous, I'm dropping off 21 the second half of the sentence, well, it also means that if 22 you don't treat it as ambiguous, you're dropping off the 23 first half of the sentence. I don't think we've ever had an explanation as to 24 25 why they continue to use the loan terminology throughout the

terms of use. Perhaps it's a matter dealing with the securities laws, the fact that this company is almost certainly operating unlawfully in terms of whether or not it's compliant with the securities law. We certainly don't have any assurance yet that they're doing anything to bring themselves into compliance because they still have not identified, apparently, anyone who's actually working on those issues as Mr. Blonstein is not yet doing those. I think the notion that people understood what was being done with all of these subsequent terms of uses and these claims about transferring ownership and so forth, I think that's really a very highly debatable point, even without the confusions from Mr. Mashinsky's terms of his discussions and perhaps at a later hearing with some of the other issues that may come in some more. We weren't party to those and I didn't really think about --THE COURT: Let's deal --MS. CORDRY: -- trying to get evidence. THE COURT: Ms. Cordry, let's deal with the evidence in the record today. MS. CORDRY: Yes, and I am. THE COURT: Nobody put any evidence in the record about what Mr. Mashinsky did or didn't say. MS. CORDRY: I understand. I understand that, but

I think even without that, I think the terms of use that are

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1 there in the main remain extremely confusing, ambiguous. 2 Quite clearly, if they had been trying to pull these out and make these really clear that people would understand there 3 were a lot simpler ways they could have written these 4 5 documents, Now, and I do think you can entrust your assets 6 to someone and give them a full authority to sell it, 7 including transferring the ownership of it, and still retain 8 my own right of ownership. I think that's entirely possible 9 to do. 10 All of that said, the one thing I would agree with 11 the Committee and Mr. Blonstein and the Debtor on is that 12 from the earliest days of these documents, people did say 13 you can sell my assets in order to carry out the Earn 14 I mean, that's really the essence of the Earn 15 I have to give you some degree of authority to use 16 my assets and to sell them in order to make the company work 17 and to operate and to be able -- that's what they were 18 paying --19 THE COURT: They had -- they were in -- it was a 20 lending platform. They had to deploy the assets --21 MS. CORDRY: Correct. 22 THE COURT: To be able to earn something they 23 could share with account holders. 24 MS. CORDRY: Correct, and that, I think is 25 something that far predates all of these claims about

Page 137 transferring ownership. It is this point that I can lend you my asset and I can tell you, you can use it, sell it, pledge it, whatever, and when I want it back, you're going to give it back to me. That was -- that is part of the bargain that I was striking with you that yes, I am -whatever kind of transfer I'm making it to you, it is within the context that you will give me back my asset whenever I ask for it. THE COURT: No, they would give back --MS. CORDRY: -- timetable. THE COURT: Not the. There was no commitment to give back the same Stablecoin that somebody -- you would get a distribution, you'd be repaid in kind.

MS. CORDRY: Exactly. I was not meaning that you would get back the exact, but that I would get back my assets.

THE COURT: Isn't that significant that there was no commitment to pay back the specific assets? If you continue to have ownership of the assets and you deposit it and was there something in there that says you got to give me back exactly what I -- you know, the same Bitcoin, the same Stablecoin? No. You're going to pay us back in kind.

MS. CORDRY: I agree, but I don't think that's inconsistent with saying that I'm still retaining rights in what I transfer to you. But there is rights to sell and

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that's, I guess, where I'm --

THE COURT: They retained a contract right. They retained a contract right to receive back in kind whatever form of crypto they deposited. That's all well and good until they go bust.

MS. CORDRY: Right. But, and I think that's part of what they're saying here is we want the right to sell but we're not -- we don't want to acknowledge the fact that that right to sell was given in the context of you had to give me back what -- the kind of coin I deposited with you. But my bottom line is, I guess I would agree that I think they probably can sell this within that context of that original authority.

What I would hope the Court would do is make the narrowest possible decision it can because I think it doesn't necessarily have to decide the ownership in the context of this motion, because I think that right to sell stands of its own authority apart from the transfer of ownership because they were selling that long before they put all this language in there about transferring ownership and control and so forth.

In terms of whether they should do it at this point, I have a number of the same concerns that the Trustee does. The liquidity -- they said at the end of October, they had \$172 million. At a \$20 million rate -- burn rate,

that's still \$72 million at the end of March. We have the GK8 sale that's going to go through presumably in a very short order; gives them another month-and-a-half to two months of liquidity.

To the extent -- I know a number of my clients were concerned that perhaps there should be a sale now to deal with any potential fallout from all the turmoil in the crypto market, but it sounds like they're very confident that there will be no issue with being able to sell this at any point they want to and re-buy it at the same point, which in fact kind of makes you really wonder why should I sell it if I'm going to re-buy it again to make this plan work?

Our motion or our position in the objection stated was if there was really a need to sell it and if there's some valid basis to sell it at this moment, as opposed to some later point when there actually is a liquidity crunch, it should at least be held in escrow in order to make sure that if there are further developments with other issues in the case that would throw more light on this when the examiner's report comes out in full, you know, and so forth that --

THE COURT: May I ask you this, Ms. Cordry?

MS. CORDRY: Yes. Sure.

THE COURT: If the Court determines that the Ear

assets including Stablecoin are property of the estate, could you point me to any authority or cases that say no, let's separate this and put this pot in escrow? I mean, it's -- it becomes, you know, at that point the assets of the estate becomes somewhat fungible and certainly to the extent there in fiat currency, it's fungible. Yes, there are limits and restrictions on what a Debtor in a Chapter 11 proceeding can do with it. It's not as if they get this \$18 million and they're off to Las Vegas or Monte Carlo with it.

MS. CORDRY: I understand.

THE COURT: That's the ticket to jail.

MS. CORDRY: For sure. I think the Court has its general 105 authority, which we've been told is the best authority in the world to hold these funds if only because if there was --

THE COURT: Boy, I bet you've argued plenty of times that that 105 doesn't give a bankruptcy judge a lot of authority to do anything.

MS. CORDRY: And I've generally been overruled on that, Your Honor. I have been told, as I say, that I think it's the best authority in the world is that Section 105 authority. I think that certainly gives you the power to hold it there just to ensure that if there are further developments, if there are --

THE COURT: I'm really not trying to cut you off,

1 but do you have any last points you want to make?

MS. CORDRY: I think that's really it, because I think, you know, the other point is really would just like to see where this case is going and that's part of the development as well.

THE COURT: Me, too.

MS. CORDRY: If there really is going to be an operating company that can comply with securities laws, then we'd like to see that and that would make us a lot more confident about having this money being spent. Thank you.

THE COURT: And the sooner that happens, the better off everybody will be.

MS. CORDRY: Exactly, because we --

agree with that as well. I mean, it's not -- and that's what strongly counsels against putting this off for months before a decision is made. We've got to move forward, in my view. I made this point to Ms. Cornell. There's been plenty of notice -- to Ms. Milligan, I made this point. There's been plenty of notice from day one that these were gating issues. Anything else, Ms. Cordry?

MS. CORDRY: I think -- on the same basis, though, it's been clear from day one that whether this Debtor is going to come into compliance with the securities law is another gating issue and that has not come to the fore at

Page 142 1 We have not commenced those discussions. 2 THE COURT: Frankly, they're not taking any deposits or lending any money or deploying assets. I'm not 3 4 5 MS. CORDRY: Presumably -- yes. Presumably they 6 will be. 7 THE COURT: All right. 8 MS. CORDRY: -- they reorganize. 9 THE COURT: Somebody will be, either a buyer or 10 where the Debtor going forward will have to be in compliance 11 with all state regulation. Thank you very much, Ms. Cordry. 12 MS. CORDRY: Anyone else want to be heard? 13 MR. KHANUJA: Your Honor, this is Kulpreet 14 Khanuja. I'm a pro se creditor. I'm not sure if I'm 15 allowed to speak, but it --16 THE COURT: Yes, you can. Go ahead. Please. 17 MR. KHANUJA: Thank you, Your Honor. So Your 18 Honor, I do not want to comment anything on the sale of the 19 assets themselves, but rather I want to make a comment on 20 the ownership of assets as mentioned by Mr. Nash. Now Your 21 Honor, some of these arguments I'm going to make are already 22 in my Docket 1346 with a hearing scheduled on the 20th of 23 December. Now, Mr. Nash mentioned the legal effects of the 24 25 terms of use of the binding nature of contracts and how 55

percent of people signed up terms of use Version 1 to 5 and the remaining for terms of 6 (audio drops). Now, Your Honor, with regards to the terms of use Version 1 through 5, even Celsius itself was not being compliant with its own terms of use.

Now, the terms of use wasn't Version 1 states that in Paragraph 31 if there is any changes, any significant addition, deletion, subtraction to the terms of use it will provide the customers proper notice and details as to what specifically has been changed or altered. But then between 1 through 5, there was no notification provided to the customers.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. May I ask you this? Because I'm looking at Version 2 and it included -I'll read only a portion of the language. "You grant
Celsius the right subject to applicable law without further notice to you to hold the digital assets available in your account in Celsius' name or in another name and to pledge, re-pledge, hypothecate, re-hypothecate, sell, lend or otherwise transfer or use any amount of such digital assets separately or together with other property" -- and then this is the key -- "with all attendant rights of ownership."

MR. KHANUJA: Your Honor --

THE COURT: That's Version 2 and that language seems to say, we own it. We, Celsius, own it.

MR. KHANUJA: Yeah, so Your Honor, if I may answer that. So between Version 1 and 2, this is a material change. And first of all, based on Version 1, where they say they are supposed to inform the customers, they didn't do that. That's one. The second thing is, you also read that it says to hold all assets, to hold customers' assets and pursuant to earning rewards, they're saying they can pledge and rehypothecate and all of those things, but this is similar to our securities lending with Fidelity or eTrade. It's not granting total and complete ownership of the assets. That's one. But again, it specifically says to hold your assets, and in the subsequent versions, Version 5 and 6, it says transfer of rights of your assets or claim to ownership -- claim to ownership of your assets. So there's a very significant difference in the language. THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. MR. KHANUJA: Your Honor, I would also want to take two more minutes. The --THE COURT: Okay. MR. KHANUJA: Mr. Nash also mentioned, pointed out that out of 600k (audio drops) only 40 people have objected. Mr. Nash mentioned that they're spending around \$15, \$16 million a month. Most of those have (audio drops) have than

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10,000 of that amount to be (audio drops) to file objections. Many have (audio drops) supporting the objections, but not (audio drops).

THE COURT: Let me just say, I'm clear, very clear, that there are many pro se creditors objecting, so I don't put weight that it's -- is it only 40? I don't think so, but that's -- okay. I have that point for sure.

MR. KHANUJA: Finally, both Mr. Borenstein -- I'm sorry, Blonstein and Mr. Ferraro in their depositions, they admitted that in their depositions that certain (audio drops) sections of the terms of service were unclear and ambiguous. Now, Mr. Ferraro claimed ignorance on a bunch of items and Mr. Blonstein also claimed he wasn't involved in the terms of service, so he should have been as part of (indiscernible). Mr. Ferraro in response to my line (audio drops) mentioned that he actually viewed the loan language and terms of service as kind of a lien on (audio drops) assets.

But Your Honor, a lien actually works against -doesn't work against a creditor. In fact, a lien -- a
creditor has a lien on the assets, not the other way around.
Secondly, even if it was a lien, it doesn't transfer
ownership. Similarly, Mr. Blonstein accepted that the terms
were unclear to him, having read it again, and he can
understand the customer viewpoint. But -- so there's a lot

of lot of ambiguity and secondly regarding ownership of assets, they both admitted that yes, they can see the view - - the point of view of the customer.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. Are there other people who wish to be heard in support of the objections?

MR. PELED: Yes, Your Honor. This is Arie Peled of Venable LLP on behalf of creditor Ignat Tuganov. Thank you, Your Honor. Our client is an Earn customer with Stablecoin holdings and our objection is filed under Docket No. 1495. The position that we've advanced has been somewhat touched upon by the regulators but our position is pretty straightforward, which is that the Debtors' claim to ownership of the Earn assets as we've heard here today is based solely on the terms of use.

And the examiner is currently tasked with investigating facts that would help with parties' determination whether or not a potential Ponzi scheme was done by the Debtors and the Debtors asked the Court to essentially assess their terms of use in a vacuum before the parties have a benefit of that report.

Now, originally the two bases for that -- and I think I heard Your Honor discussing today was essentially the liquidity issue and the sale issue. And we've just heard that liquidity is likely not a concern until March,

which is long after, two months after the examiner's report is scheduled to come out. And in addition we just saw notice of the GK8 sale, which should provide a couple of more months of potential liquidity so that the liquidity issue should not be a reason not to wait a few weeks to see what the examiner's --

THE COURT: Mr. Peled, I'm going ahead and deciding who does it belong to, is the property of the estate or not. It has been a gating issue in this case from day one. I don't believe that that's an issue that the examiner is addressing. It's not within the scope of the examination. I understand Ms. Cornell, Ms. Cordry, you saying, well they don't have to sell it now. Now I will deal with the issue of whether to approve the sale, but the gating issue, I am going to decide now. It's ripe. It's been every -- on everybody's table right from day one, is property the estate. Do you have anything you want to add on that issue?

MR. PELED: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. I just wanted to touch on the fact that the determination of whether or not it is property of the estate, and that's what I'm getting at, is based on the terms of use and the Ponzi investigation will -- may determine that the terms of use are not enforceable, not valid.

THE COURT: Are you saying that -- are you saying

Pg 148 of 261 Page 148 1 it's been a Ponzi scheme from day one, Mr. Peled? 2 MR. PELED: No, I'm saying we don't know. 3 what I'm saying. I'm saying we may find out in three weeks or in a month, not in an indefinite time, but actually --4 5 THE COURT: I have that point. 6 MR. PELED: -- short time. Okay. THE COURT: Are there any other -- are there any 7 8 other points you want to make? 9 MR. PELED: The only point we wanted to make that 10 -- if the case is determined to be a Ponzi scheme which Your 11 Honor already has, it would have a substantial effect on the 12 rest of this case and that's why we ask Your Honor to wait 13 until the examiner's report, but I understand Your Honor 14 already has that point. 15 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Is there anybody 16 else who wishes to be heard in support of their objection? 17 MS. SHEA: This is Virginia Shea on behalf of the 18 New Jersey Bureau of Securities, from the law firm of 19 McElroy, Deutsch and I just wish to correct the record. 20 Bureau submitted a response at Docket No. 1498. Thereafter, 21 the Debtors submitted a reply at Docket No. 1578. And 22 attached to that reply is an Exhibit A which summarizes all 23 of the various objections that have been filed and there's 24 just two incorrect summaries within that exhibit as to the

Bureau's filing.

Page 149 1 First, the Debtor stated that the Bureau took no 2 position as to ownership of Earn assets. That is not 3 correct. In the Bureau's response, it stated, "The Bureau 4 currently takes the position that the Earn assets are 5 customer property." 6 And the second correction is that the -- they 7 purport that the Bureau asserted that the Earn Program was 8 operated after the cease and desist order that had been 9 issued by the Bureau, but the Bureau did not assert this in 10 the response. Rather, the Bureau simply stated "The Debtors 11 operated and marketed the Earn Program while violating New 12 Jersey's securities law." 13 THE COURT: Ms. Shea, can you just give me the ECF 14 docket number of your filing? 15 MS. SHEA: Yes. Our filing ECF is 1498. 16 THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. Is there 17 anything else you want to add? 18 MS. SHEA: Just that we join with the State of 19 Texas' position. 20 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Shea. Anybody else who 21 wishes to be heard in support of an objection? 22 MR. CREWS: Yes, Your Honor. Can you hear me? 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 MR. CREWS: My name is Cameron Crews, pro se

creditor, and in order for ownership of our assets to be

surrendered, what we received in consideration was the opportunity to earn yield. But what the Debtors did not disclose to us was that they were not earning yield with the resources provided to them. They were a failed venture. They did not disclose that to us; therefore, we never had the opportunity to actually earn.

We now sit here today having lost half of our assets that we entrusted to them and Your Honor has said that they would go to jail if they were to spend the approved assets in Vegas. I would say that would be a better use of our assets because we at least have a chance of winning. This company has never been profitable.

They've never established any reliable streams of revenue. They've just lost money entrusted to them. And the fact that they have not produced a plan now five-and-a-half months later is indicative that they don't have reliable revenue streams and we the creditors have entrusted our funds to them.

They have lost all resources entrusted to them except for the remaining creditor funds. We just want what's left back in an equitable way and we believe the UCC for administrative expediency has taken the position that the Debtor has ownership of our assets. We vehemently object to that, but if it's what's needed to protect our interests, then fine. But we feel at least in terms of a

procedural sense, it would be a terrible precedent if ownership of our assets was taken away from us but we've received nothing in return. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Crews. Anybody else want to be heard in support of their objections?

MS. FRANKEL: Can I be heard? This is Deborah Frankel. I'm a creditor.

THE COURT: Sure, go ahead, Ms. Frankel.

MS. FRANKEL: Hi. I just want to say that, you know, I can't even believe that nobody submitted all the videos of the AMAs, where Alex was saying there are coins, there are coins at every time and everybody submitted tons of those videos at the beginning of this bankruptcy. I would have thought that you would have read them or you know, listened to them and watched them and seen what's really been going on here. It's not just 40 people objecting. I don't even know how to make an objection.

I have a ton of money in there and this whole thing is just unbelievable. And that technicality that nobody submitted those videos right at this time, when -- is amazing. I mean, I'm surprised that nobody did, but I didn't know that rule and I saw tons of them going through there. I thought you were aware of them. I thought this was a slam dunk case of, you know, the Earn stuff belongs to us because some little thing in the terms and conditions on

Page 152 1 the 39th page, you know, said something where (audio drops) 2 every week to us that they were our coins. 3 I just needed to say that among the other things, 4 and there are hundreds of thousands of us that are 5 incredibly upset about this whole thing, you know. 6 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Frankel. Anybody else 7 wish to be heard? 8 MR. PORTER: I would, Your Honor, if it's all 9 right. 10 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Porter. 11 MR. PORTER: Good day. You know, I hear loud and 12 clear that the terms of service were a checkmark for all of 13 us to do and the changes were certainly not apparent to 14 anybody. And if I could go to another industry where you 15 buy cigarettes and there's warnings on the box, the 16 president, the CEO, the head of Philip Morris doesn't come 17 out and say, oh, ignore what's on the side of the box and 18 basically for all intents and purposes this is what this 19 company was doing every week on a weekly basis, right up 20 until the day of the filing, sir. 21 They were soliciting funds to the day of the 22 filing, the CEO of this company. Thank you very much, Your 23 Honor. 24 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Porter. Anybody else? 25 Mr. Herrmann, I saw you briefly on the screen. Do you wish

to speak?

MR. HERRMANN: Yes, Your Honor. This is Immanuel Herrmann, pro se creditor. So I'll start out by just respectfully asking if you would consider reopening the opportunity to submit evidence. Many of us have submitted declarations, sworn declarations. There's a lot in the record. We only had essentially 30 seconds to submit anything into the record.

THE COURT: I'm not reopening the record, Mr.

Herrmann. That's what this hearing was about. I understand that you're a pro se creditor and there are many other pro se creditors. But I follow the rules. Evidence was submitted in support and that's where we are. Anything you want to add?

MR. HERRMANN: Yes, I have things about my objection that are, you know, just from the filing itself and the contract itself. So, you know, one, I just wanted to note that all of the -- I would say pretty much every prose creditor knows there aren't enough coins there. We differ with the UCC or at least I do. You know, I differ with the UCC on the idea that, you know, it guarantees us maximum recovery to be property of the estate because fundamentally we don't trust the Debtor nor the UCC to drive a process that will maximize value for creditors.

And so part of this has been trying to ensure that

value is maximized for creditors. Nobody -- there's a lot of implications in these filings that creditors somehow believe they're going to get 100 percent back if our coins are not property of the estate. Nobody thinks that. What we do think is that it's profoundly unfair for some groups to fight for 100 percent back and specifically, there's many cases -- we were talking earlier in this hearing about, you know, situations about contractual defenses and all that. There's many people where there's a label of Earn on their account, which may have been completely in violation of the plain contract terms, for example, and that are similar to withhold.

So any kind of sweeping ruling that would limit any kind of those defenses, if we go down the property rights rabbit hole, which, you know, I was hoping we wouldn't do it this way, but I feel like it's going to be difficult no matter how the ruling goes because if it is property of the estate, I don't think there can be a sweeping determination based on the contracts that every user, you know, is similarly situated.

There are many, many claims, suspended accounts, my claim for return to collateral, et cetera. That's a whole rabbit hole. So that's coming, if we get a ruling that the coins are generally property of the estate. So that's one thing I wanted to note.

You know, another thing, a point I made in my argument, in my filing, is that the Debtor had a sale and repurchase agreement or a repo agreement in the United Kingdom. So they were familiar with that sort of agreement. They cannot argue that they couldn't have structured it that way. They were intimately -- their counsel clearly was familiar with it. They made a choice to call it a loan, distinct from a repo agreement.

And so there's a lot of complicated technical arguments I saw about whether you can have a loan. You know, they were saying maybe in a securities context, maybe in some others, but I wanted to correct the record around my arguments around a car. They mischaracterized in their reply, you know, car -- you know, my argument around it's, you know, like loaning your car. What I have said is, look, the only way to do this with a car would be a repo agreement and generally cryptocurrency, particularly Bitcoin, is property.

So they decided to call it a loan and not do a repo agreement. I don't know why. Maybe it was for tax purposes or whatever, but it created ambiguity. There's lots of ambiguities that have come up. That's just one example of ambiguity. I agree with Ms. Mulligan, Ms.

Cordry. I fully join in all of their arguments just for the record that a creditor does. You know, and I think there's

-- you know, there's also just, I think that there's potentially issues with ipso facto clauses here that were mischaracterized as individual defenses.

I don't see how a creditor as an individual defense could raise something like an ipso facto clause in the contract. That seems to me a global defense for the entire contract. So I just think there's a lot of corrections that probably need to be made to the response that the Debtor filed. And yeah, I mean, you know, I just also want to note that, you know, the timeline here was just extraordinarily rushed. I mean, we're all doing our best, but there's a lot that we were not able to get into our filings or to ask the Debtor about and even just based on the contract itself it's not, you know, in my view clear and unambiguous. Like that's -- period, bottom line.

And you know, one other thing I'll state is that

I'm really stunned that regulators are not in touch with the

Debtor and I will be filing a motion for the appointment of

a Chapter 11 mediator today, so when we have a recess or

something, I'll get that in and serve it and email it to

chambers. But I think that, you know, I think that

regardless of how you rule it will not quell my dissent or

creditor dissent and grave concerns about this process.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Herrmann. Anybody else wish to be heard?

Page 157 1 MR. DeGIROLAMO: Yes, Your Honor, Tony DeGirolamo, 2 just briefly please. 3 THE COURT: I only allow somebody to speak once 4 during this, so I've already heard from you. MR. DeGIROLAMO: And I questioned a witness. 5 6 didn't close, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Mr. DeGirolamo. 8 Go ahead. 9 MR. DeGIROLAMO: Thank you, Your Honor. I mean, I 10 obviously know that you've read all the briefs. I'm not 11 going to rehash the whole ambiguous contract argument that 12 I've made on behalf of my client. And I also don't want to 13 rehash, you know, all of the arguments about the use of the 14 funds and whether or not they're going to be able to 15 repurchase Stablecoin at some point in the future. 16 THE COURT: So rather than telling me what you're 17 not going to repeat, tell me what you want to tell me that I 18 haven't heard already. MR. DeGIROLAMO: That's fine, Your Honor. 19 20 thing that I haven't heard and I appreciate Your Honor's desire for an equitable distribution in this case. That is 21 22 the basis for bankruptcy. And I understand that this is a 23 gateway to plan confirmation, but the one thing I haven't 24 heard anyone speak to is the deficiencies in the Debtors' 25 operation identified by the examiner, the move --

Page 158 1 indiscriminate moving of coin from one wallet to another to 2 cover shortfalls or if there are overages, move it from one wallet to another. 3 4 And it seems to me that if there's going to be 5 anything for this Debtor to sell or anything for this Debtor 6 to reorganize around, that deficiency must be remedied. 7 They can't continue to operate the way they did before 8 bankruptcy case was filed. And so to me that's supposed --9 THE COURT: Mr. DeGirolamo --10 MR. DeGIROLAMO: -- no one spoke to. 11 THE COURT: Mr. DeGirolamo. 12 MR. DeGIROLAMO: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: This is a hearing to determine the ownership of the Earn assets. There may be another time to 14 15 address the deficiency in their operations. 16 MR. DeGIROLAMO: That's fine, Your Honor. As I 17 said, there was as much testimony about what the money was 18 going to be used for as whether or not it was owned by the Debtor, so it appeared to me that these issues were fair 19 20 game for today. With that, I don't have any other comments. 21 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else wish to be 22 heard? 23 MR. GEORGIOU: Yes, Your Honor. May I speak? THE COURT: And who is that? 24 25 MR. GEORGIOU: This is George Georgiou, pro se

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THE COURT: Yes, please, go ahead.

MR. GEORGIOU: Thank you very much. I have a Docket No. 1517. I want to ask, if the Court determines today that the terms of use are adequate to be used, then I have a case where I withdrew my (indiscernible) pre-pause and pre-filing of Chapter 11, passed all the KYC, I passed all the verifications. I've got emails from Celsius saying that my withdrawal was initiated. This was all done under Section 11 of the terms of use where I basically exercised my call option to withdraw my funds. At that time, I stopped receiving any earn and I was put on -- in a pending situation until October 6th where they canceled me back into Earn.

I was only in Earn for five hours for the entire four months and I didn't receive but \$3 of earn on a million dollars of assets. So how -- am I going to be now in Earn or am I part of the estate? I don't know how the Debtor is going to treat me. Following the terms of use, am I part of the estate or not?

THE COURT: May I ask you this?

MR. GEORGIOU: Sure.

THE COURT: Are you listed in the schedules as a creditor? And if so, in what amount?

MR. GEORGIOU: I'm listed in Earn for the amount

Page 160 1 of about 26.5 Bitcoins. 2 THE COURT: Okay, I can't -- I'm not sure that I -3 - there's no response that I can give. I understand --4 MR. GEORGIOU: Right. 5 THE COURT: -- the issues you're raising. 6 MR. GEORGIOU: I mean --7 THE COURT: Is there anything else you'd like to 8 add? MR. GEORGIOU: No, I just want to put it there and 9 10 I just reserve my right later to like file an objection or, 11 I don't know, some kind of motion. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. GEORGIOU: Thank you very much. 14 THE COURT: Thank you very much. Anybody else who 15 wishes to be heard? 16 MR. FRISHBERG: Yeah, Daniel Frishberg, pro se. 17 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Frishberg. 18 MR. FRISHBERG: I agree with everything that the 19 regulators have stated. I believe this is an improper 20 attempt to claim all of Earn assets and I do -- as Mr. 21 Herrmann mentioned, I do have some serious concerns about 22 the whole very rushed timeline for the depositions and the 23 discovery process. I do not believe there was sufficient 24 discovery to rule on Earn as I believe Mr. Ignat Tuganov's 25 attorney stated, there is potential that Celsius is a Ponzi

scheme and I do believe that it is worth investigating because if it was a Ponzi scheme, the contract is unenforceable and illegal.

And in that case, I believe that would not be property of the estate, and to preemptively rule it is not good, especially for a sale of assets because nobody wants to buy the sale of assets with the potential for a clawback due to a Ponzi. I do not think it's in creditors' best interest to rush this. While costs are a major concern, it may be a bit better to just wait a month for the examiner's report which we already paid approximately \$10 million for to come out so we can determine what exactly went on at Celsius and if it is even a Ponzi scheme or if it's not a Ponzi scheme.

Earn assets for everyone to determine if Earn assets are property of the state is a adversary proceeding. I believe it's Rule 7000 something. Regulators mentioned that.

Custody and withhold for much smaller amounts, I believe like 15 million and like 50 million or whatever are having adversary proceedings while roughly a billion and a half dollars in Earn assets is being rushed through some very (audio drops) lack of deposition process on a short timeline that is basically trying to just shove it in under the wire, which in my opinion is a major due process issue. Thank

Page 162 1 you. That is all. 2 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Frishberg. Anybody 3 else wish to be heard? 4 MS. GALLAGHER: Yes, I would wish to be heard. 5 THE COURT: Go ahead. 6 MS. GALLAGHER: Okay, so my name is Rebecca 7 Gallagher and I'm a pro se creditor. You mentioned, Judge, 8 that you've never listened to any of Mashinsky's videos, so 9 I have one queued up here to play to you which will just 10 give you --11 THE COURT: I'm sorry -- no. Ms. Gallagher, the 12 evidence is closed. I'm not reopening the evidence. There 13 may be some other issue in this case where that becomes 14 relevant, but I deal with the record that's made. 15 MS. GALLAGHER: This is --16 THE COURT: Ms. Gallagher. 17 MS. GALLAGHER: Right, this is on --18 THE COURT: Ms. Gallagher, do not --19 MS. GALLAGHER: Yes? 20 THE COURT: -- play the video. 21 MS. GALLAGHER: Okay, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: You will be cut off. You will be cut 23 off from the Zoom if you do. 24 MS. GALLAGHER: Okay, Your Honor. It is on a 25 docket, though, Docket 1559.

Page 163 1 THE COURT: What is 1659? 2 MS. GALLAGHER: Sorry, the video is at the --3 THE COURT: Okay. MS. GALLAGHER: -- end of docket --5 THE COURT: It wasn't introduced into evidence 6 today during this hearing. If there's any points you want 7 to make about the evidence that came in or the arguments 8 that have been made, now is the time to do it. 9 evidence, the record is closed and I'm not going to hear any 10 additional evidence. 11 MS. GALLAGHER: Okay, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Does anybody else wish to be heard? 13 MR. LINDSAY: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, Mark 14 Lindsay for several Earn account holders, Stuart McLean, 15 Keith and Jennifer Riles. Your Honor, I've obviously heard 16 all the other objectors' arguments and I will do my best not 17 to rehash anything and will rest on our pleadings in that 18 regard for arguments, but I did want to point out, Your 19 Honor, that I found it surprising that to me, my 20 understanding was the main gate keeping issue for today's 21 hearing was a determination of whether or not these terms of 22 use were clear and unambiguous. 23 And the Debtor set this hearing up to be based on 24 that finding, and quite frankly, unless I'm mistaken, I 25 heard very little about that issue today. The Debtors argue

and the evidence that they put on today was basically regarding the acceptance of the terms of use, who accepted what version, how many people accepted the versions. What they don't talk about is, so what was accepted.

THE COURT: I think they did --

MR. LINDSAY: And there's no record.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Lindsay. There was what is ECF Docket No. 393, the Exhibits A-1 through A-8, is a binder with all of the terms of use. They were all filed as an exhibit to a Mashinsky declaration which was ECF Docket No. 393.

MR. LINSDAY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And so part of the evidentiary record today is each and every version of the terms of use or Earn accounts that was introduced in evidence today, I have that. The briefs are addressed to the issue of what -- issues whether the terms of use were clear and unambiguous. I'm taking the matter under submission. I'm not deciding the matter from the bench today, but all of that is in evidence and that was the main thrust of both the Debtors' brief, the Committee's was styled as a limited objection, and so that is the central focus of what I've been being asked to decide.

MR. LINDSAY: Understood, Your Honor, and I'm aware that all of the terms of use are of record, including

red lines. The point I was making is that although it was brought up today that there's -- that there is in fact, and it's been pled at length by the objectors, conflicting language in those terms of use, there was no attempt to reconcile by the Debtors, you know, why that, despite that conflicting language, why those terms are still clear and unambiguous in each, regardless of which terms of use or which version is adhered to, why all of the Earn account users should be held to their version of it, given the distinctly different language and interpretations that can come from that very language.

THE COURT: The Debtors --

MR. LINSDAY: And I'll leave it at that.

THE COURT: The Debtors' position is that each of the account holders, current account holders are subject to Version 8, the last version and that each of the terms, each version indicated that it could be updated. That's not the exact language, but their argument is that eight -- Version 8 is the applicable version. Obviously there's been a lot of discussion, briefing, and evidence about what have been the changes in the language of each successive version. I asked some questions about that myself. So thank you, Mr. Lindsay.

Anybody else wish to be heard? All right, hearing no one, does the Debtor wish to reply, respond?

Page 166 1 MR. NASH: Pat Nash from Kirkland and Ellis for 2 the Debtors. Not unless Your Honor has any questions. 3 THE COURT: No, I don't. Mr. Colodny? MR. COLODNY: Not unless you have any questions, 4 5 Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: The Court is going to take the matter under submission. We've got a busy week, so it won't be 7 this week, I don't think, when the Court rules on it, but I 8 9 have in mind the issues and the arguments. Thank you very 10 much. The Court is in recess for a half hour. 11 MR. NASH: Your Honor, is it okay for those of us 12 who --13 THE COURT: Yeah, we're doing -- it's Zoom. Go ahead, Mr. Nash. I cut you off. Are you going to stay here 14 15 for --16 MR. NASH: It'll be a lot easier for us. 17 THE COURT: You absolutely can. 18 MR. NASH: Thank you, Judge. MR. COLODNY: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 21 (Recess) 22 CLERK: All right. Starting the recording again for December 5, 2022 at 2 p.m. calling the following cases. 23 Celsius Network LLC case number 22-10964; Celsius Network 24 25 Limited, et al v. Stone, et al, case number 22-1139; and

Page 167 1 Celsius Network Limited, et al v. Prime Trust, LLC, case 2 number 22-1140. All right. Are any of the -- we'll just 3 keep the appearances for this morning's hearing. Are there 4 any parties that are here for either of the adversary 5 proceedings? 6 MR. ROCHE: Yes, Kyle Roche on behalf of 7 Defendants KeyFi and Jason Stone. 8 CLERK: Okay. Thank you, Kyle. Anyone else 9 that's making an appearance for this afternoon's hearing and 10 did not make an appearance this morning? 11 MAN: Good afternoon. 12 WOMAN: Yes, my name is --13 Okay. Let's do it this way. If you could CLERK: raise your hand one at a time, and I'll just take each 14 15 appearance in turn. All right. Mr. Adler, are you 16 appearing also for this afternoon's hearing? 17 MR. ADLER: Yes, Deanna. I'm appearing. David 18 Adler on behalf of certain borrowers from McCarter and 19 English. And I will be speaking briefly with respect to 20 exclusivity. 21 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Ms. Gallagher, are you 22 appearing for the afternoon hearing as well? 23 MS. GALLAGHER: I am just listening. 24 CLERK: Okay. All right. Thank you. All right. 25 Mr. Leblanc?

Page 168 1 MR. LEBLANC: Yes. Good afternoon. Andrew 2 Leblanc of Milbank on behalf of certain Series B preferred 3 holders, including Community First. And I may speak at this 4 afternoon's hearing. 5 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Trudy Smith? 6 MS. SMITH: Hi. Yes. Sorry. My video's not 7 working. But yes, I am here on behalf of the Committee and 8 the Prime Trust adversary. 9 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Steel? 10 MR. STEEL: Hey, good afternoon. Howard Steel, 11 Goodwin, on behalf of Prime Trust. 12 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Deborah Kovsky? 13 MS. KOVSKY: Good afternoon. Deb Kovsky, Troutman 14 Pepper on behalf of the Ad Hoc Group of Withhold Account 15 Holders. I'm just speaking on the exclusivity motion. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Dean Chapman? 17 MR. CHAPMAN: Yeah. Good afternoon. Dean Chapman 18 from Akin Gump Strauss Hauer and Feld on behalf of the 19 Debtors in the adversary proceedings. 20 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. Mr. De Las Heras? 21 MR. DE LAS HERAS: (Indiscernible) De Las Heras, 22 pro se creator. I'll be speaking on the (indiscernible) 23 motion. 24 CLERK: Okay. Elizabeth Scott? 25 MS. SCOTT: Good afternoon. Elizabeth Scott with

Page 169 1 Akin Gump on behalf of the Celsius Plaintiffs in the two 2 adversary proceedings. 3 CLERK: Okay. All right. Catherine? MS. STADLER: Yes. Katherine Stadler of Godfrey 4 5 and Kahn appearing on behalf of the fee examiner. 6 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. And I see Mr. Lazar is 7 on as well. 8 MS. STADLER: Mr. Lazar represents the examiner. 9 CLERK: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. Okay. Sorry to go 10 out of order. You know what? Mr. Lazar, go ahead and make 11 your appearance. 12 MR. LAZAR: Thank you. Vincent Lazar, Jenner and 13 Block on behalf of the examiner. I believe that the 14 examiner is (indiscernible). 15 CLERK: I'm sorry. I had to mute the courtroom. 16 Go ahead, please. 17 MR. LAZAR: Vincent Lazar, Jenner and Block on behalf of the examiner, who is also on. 18 19 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. And then, Ms. Pillay, I 20 think I see you there. 21 MS. PILLAY: Yes. Good afternoon. Shoba Pillay, 22 the examiner from Jenner and Block. Thank you. CLERK: All right. Thank you. Mr. Herrmann? 23 MR. HERRMANN: Yes, sorry. I was muted. Immanuel 24 25 Herrmann, pro se Creditor. I will be speaking on

Page 170 1 exclusivity. 2 CLERK: All right. Thank you. All right. Callie Swolier? Is that correct? 3 MS. SWOLIER: It's Swolier. I'm just listening. 4 5 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. All right. Mitch 6 Hurley? 7 MR. HURLEY: Yeah. Good afternoon. Mitch Hurley 8 with Akin Gump on behalf of Celsius. 9 CLERK: Okay. Chris? 10 MR. SONTCHI: Hi, Chris Sontchi, fee examiner. 11 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. James Lathrop? 12 MR. LATHROP: Good afternoon. James Lathrop also 13 counsel for Prime Trust. 14 CLERK: All right. Thank you. Is that everyone 15 that's on the phone? Is there anyone else on the phone 16 that's going to be appearing at this afternoon's hearing and 17 has not given their appearance? 18 MR. COOK: No, this is Lafayette Cook. I just 19 will be listening. 20 CLERK: Okay. That's fine. Thank you. All 21 right. Are the parties back in --22 MS. BARR: Hi, this is --CLERK: Yes, go ahead. 23 MS. BARR: I'm sorry. This is Christina Barr on 24 25 behalf of Celsius for Lathman Watkins, and I will just be

Page 171 1 listening. 2 That's fine. If you're listening, CLERK: Okay. 3 there's no need to identify yourself. MS. BARR: Oh, my apologies. 4 5 CLERK: It's just --6 MS. BARR: Thank you. 7 CLERK: No, no reason to apologize. I know it's 8 very confusing. Just if you're going to be speaking on the record this afternoon. All right. For the parties that 9 10 have joined on Zoom, please one at a time please raise your 11 hands if you're going to be speaking on the record this 12 afternoon. Kyle Roche. All right. I see you lowered your 13 And are you going to be speaking on the record this 14 afternoon? 15 MR. ROCHE: Yes. 16 CLERK: Okay. Just identify your -- state your 17 appearance for the record. 18 Kyle Roche on behalf of MR. ROCHE: Yes. 19 Defendants KeyFi and Jason Stone. 20 Thank you. Josephine Gartrell? CLERK: Okay. 21 MS. GARTRELL: Hello. It's Josephine Gartrell, 22 Willis Towers Watson. I entered my appearance this morning 23 but wasn't clear if I still needed to do it again this 24 afternoon, but I will be speaking on the record. 25 CLERK: All right. Thank you.

Page 172 1 MS. GARTRELL: Thank you. 2 All right. Katherine? CLERK: 3 MS. STADLER: Yes, Katherine Stadler, Godfrey and Kahn on behalf of the fee examiner. I will speak only if 4 5 the judge has questions on uncontested matter number 5. 6 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. All right. Any 7 additional parties that have joined the hearing and are 8 speaking on the record this afternoon and have not given 9 Okay. Are the their appearance? Please raise your hand. 10 parties in the courtroom back? All right. I'm going to 11 pause the recording for now. If anyone is going to be 12 speaking this afternoon and has not given their appearance 13 yet, please raise your hands and I'll take your appearance 14 one at a time. 15 MR. FRISHBERG: Daniel Frishberg, pro se. 16 CLERK: Thank you. Is there anyone else? 17 MS. MILLIGAN: This is Layla Milligan. I don't 18 have argument for this afternoon. I just wanted to note my 19 appearance on the record. 20 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. 21 MS. MILLIGAN: Thank you. 22 MR. FRISHBERG: Daniel Frishberg again. I have a 23 quick question. On the agenda, it says that we're going to 24 be having the current motion first and then the motion to 25 shortened notice on the current motion afterwards.

Page 173 1 Shouldn't we be having the shortened notice motion first? 2 CLERK: Well, that's the judge's call as to what 3 order he wants to go in. MR. FRISHBERG: Okay. Thank you. 4 5 CLERK: I am not certain of that. Hi. Can the 6 parties hear me in the courtroom? 7 MAN: (Indiscernible). 8 CLERK: Oh, you have to go accept. Can the 9 parties hear me now in the courtroom? 10 MR. KWASTENIET: Yes, this is Ross Kwasteniet from 11 Kirkland. Can you hear me? 12 CLERK: Yes, I can, Ross. Do we have the same 13 appearances from this morning, or do we have additional 14 appearances in the courtroom? If the parties can come up 15 and just give their appearances. 16 MR. KWASTENIET: Yes. I wanted to note Patrick 17 Nash and Ross Kwasteniet from Kirkland and Ellis as 18 presenters for the 2:00 hearing. 19 CLERK: Okay. Thank you. 20 MR. KWASTENIET: Also, Your Honor, Mr. TJ 21 McCarrick from Kirkland may present if we need to put on 22 witnesses and the same witness Grace Brier. 23 CLERK: Okay. So TJ McCarrick is the party that I need to make a co-host? Is that correct? To present 24 25 something.

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1 MR. KWASTENIET: No, I think that we don't need to 2 We don't plan to use the screen, so I don't -present. 3 CLERK: Okay.

MR. KWASTENIET: -- think we need co-host privileges, but thank you.

CLERK: Thank you. All right. Any additional parties in the courtroom that need to make an appearance? All right. Last call for appearances. Anyone else need to make an appearance, please do so at this time. We're going to get started. All right. I am going to assume that we are ready to go.

Please keep it -- please listen to the following announcements. All parties are strictly prohibited from making any recording of court proceedings whether by video, audio, screenshot or otherwise. Violation of this prohibition may result in the imposition of monetary and non-monetary sanctions. CLERK of the court maintains an audio recording of all proceedings, which constitutes the official record. Parties must state their name each time they speak on the court record. A party must join with a full first and last name to be admitted from the waiting Parties that join with initials, a partial name, a designation of iPhone, etcetera, will not be admitted.

THE BAILIFF: All rise.

THE COURT: Please be seated. All right.

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afternoon. I know that this hearing was intended initially to be entirely by Zoom, but we didn't get finished with the morning very early so we'll go forward with it. The agenda for this afternoon, the second amended agenda for the hearing to be held at 2:00 is filed as ECF Docket Number 1596.

MR. KWASTENIET: Good afternoon, Your Honor. For the record, it's Ross Kwasteniet from Kirkland and Ellis on behalf of the Debtors. We appreciate you accommodating the use of your courtroom this afternoon. I think many of us would've still been probably on the subway trying to get back to our offices, so appreciate that.

Your Honor, before I jump into the agenda, if I may, I just have one announcement to make, and it goes in the nature of a public service announcement. But the Debtors have become aware of a sophisticated phishing scam that appears to be targeting Celsius customers. At this point, we're not aware of any customers having fallen a victim to this scam, but if that is your situation, we would like to hear from you.

We did file a notice, Your Honor, at Docket Number 1527 that includes details about the scam and the two known or confirms forms of email that these fraudsters appear to be using to target customers. We've been in very active dialogue with the Office of the United States Trustee, and

we appreciate their responsiveness. And they've also referred us to and put us in touch with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District, and we are collectively investigating and are in touch.

So to the extent there are additional developments on that front, Your Honor, we will let you know. But the important thing to get out, and we included this message within the notice that we filed, is, you know, all customers, we'd like them all to hear that neither the Debtors or their advisors will contact customers directly by phone, email, or otherwise and ask them to provide personal information or account information.

We may ask that people log into their app. That would be a secure method of communication, but we are not going to be asking you to verify or provide account details or personal information. And customers should be on notice that people are out there seeking that information, and it's illicit, and it's not coming from the Debtor. So I just wanted -- for whoever's been listening, Your Honor, I wanted to start with that.

THE COURT: I appreciate you putting that on the record, and we have a lot of people signed in today to hear, so...

MR. KWASTENIET: Great. Your Honor, turning to the first set of motions on the agenda, they relate to the

Debtor's key employee retention plan. There were three motions specifically, a motion to shorten notice, a motion to seal, and then an amended motion to approve the KERP.

The amended motion was filed at Docket Number 1426, Your Honor, and it supplements and amends an original order filed back on October 11 of this year at Docket Number 1021.

Your Honor, I will note that as a gating matter, one of the objections, the Mr. Frishberg objection, as I read it, Your Honor, doesn't relate to the substance of the KERP so much as it does to the timing and the request to expedite. And as he made his appearance, he asked or suggested that maybe the Motion to Expedite be taken up first as a gating matter, which I'm happy to follow Your Honor's preference. I'm certainly happy to make a few remarks on the Motion to Expedite.

THE COURT: That's unnecessary because I invited an expedite hearing on the KERP. It was specifically at my urging that that was done. So the motion to shorten time, ECF 1429 is granted.

MR. KWASTENIET: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So let me ask Ms. Cornell with respect to the ceiling motion, do you have an objection to the ceiling motion? The ceiling motion is Number 2 on the agenda. It's ECF 1425. There were no responses that were filed, but I just --

Pg 178 of 261 Page 178 1 MS. CORNELL: Only insofar as the redactions 2 pertained to our objection and the information on the 3 evidentiary record. 4 THE COURT: I don't understand what you just said 5 -- told me. Why don't you go up to the microphone if you 6 would? 7 MS. CORNELL: Good morning, Your Honor. Shara 8 Cornell on behalf of the Office of the United States 9 Trustee. We filed our objection to the KERP ad filed at 10 1426 and the motion to file under CLF 1425 in this case. I 11 don't think I need to repeat what's in the objection, but 12 insofar as the evidentiary basis provided by the Debtors 13 today is insufficient because of those redactions. The 14 United States Trustee objects to the motion to seal. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MS. CORNELL: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: All right. The objection to the motion to seal is overruled. There were -- and so the 18 19 motion to seal is granted. 20 MS. CORNELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 22 MR. KWASTENIET: Thank you, Your Honor. I think 23 that leaves us with two objections to the revised KERP 24 motion. The U.S. Trustee's objection relates primarily to

the adequacy of the record that we've made. And Your Honor,

one of the U.S. Trustee's objections, which was filed at Docket 1551, is that there is simply not enough information to tell what each participant does or what division of the company they are in.

And that may be true with respect to this -- the body of the motion itself, which speaks in some generalities. But there was an exhibit to the motion, Your Honor, that was specifically incorporated in the amended declaration of Mr. Ferraro that goes through on an employee-by-employee basis, what exactly their function is at the company, and what division of the company they work in.

And so, Your Honor, this might be a good time for me to move into evidence the two declarations that we have filed in support of the motion, and those are the supplemental declaration of Mr. Ferraro, who's in the courtroom today, which is filed at Docket Number 1427, and the supplemental declaration of Ms. Josephine Gartrell, who's from the Willis Towers Watson firm, which was filed at Docket Number 1428. She is on the line and available to the extent that anybody has cross-examination questions for either one of them.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask are there any objections to the supplemental Ferraro declaration ECF 1427. Hearing no objection, it's admitted in evidence. Are there any objections to the Gartrell declaration ECF 1428?

Hearing none, it's admitted in evidence as well.

MR. KWASTENIET: Thank you very much, Your Honor. So I'll continue walking through our response to the objections. The U.S. Trustee's first objection about not being able to tell what people do and what division we're in we think is wholly satisfied by the information provided in Exhibit B to the motion as incorporated into the Ferraro declaration. Ms. Cornell also says that she can't really tell if participants are insiders because we redact salary information. I would note, Your Honor, we do provide salary information albeit not the precise amount, but in a narrow—

THE COURT: Yeah, and I had urged that --

MR. KWASTENIET: Exactly that, yes.

THE COURT: -- ranges be included. I understood that the names, the exact salary information was in my view confidential commercial information, but to assure that the public record has sufficient information for people to consider, evaluate the revised KERP. I was satisfied if it provided salary information in ranges more description about what their job responsibilities are. That's been done. And so I'm satisfied with how that was done.

MR. KWASTENIET: Great. Thank you, Your Honor.

And in addition to providing the salary information and what departments people work in, the supplemental Ferraro

declaration also does provide further evidence that the proposed participants are not insiders. And specifically, Mr. Ferraro attests that none of the proposed KERP participants sits on or reports to the Debtor's board, was appointed by the board, exercises control over the Debtor's operations, directs overall policy, maintains substantial independent decision-making authority, or sets the terms of their own compensation.

Your Honor, we believe that those are the factors, relevant factors to determine when somebody as a functional matter, you know, has the qualities of an insider or not.

And we would rest on the Ferraro declaration to address Ms.

Cornell's objection. And Mr. Ubirna De Las Heras also raises a question about whether people are insiders. We think that the record very clearly establishes that the proposed KERP participants are not insiders.

THE COURT: All right. I will -- well, go on with your presentation and then I'm going to give Ms. Cornell an opportunity to argue her objections.

MR. KWASTENIET: Great. So that leaves us really with the objection for Mr. Ubirna De Las Heras. He raised several points about insiders and the like which I think I've already covered. But he also raised a question about, well, without knowing the exact names of the employees, how do we know if people may have taken cryptocurrency off the

Debtor's system. And in response to that, Your Honor, we thought that that was a fair point. In retrospect, maybe something that I wish I had thought of a few weeks ago.

But in any event, the Debtors are agreeing, and we will submit a revised form of order if Your Honor's inclined to grant the KERP motion in the next several days. That will exclude from the initial list of approved KERP participants any employee who transferred crypto off the system within the 90 days before filing, or who transferred crypto from another program into the custody program thereby arguably improving their position.

THE COURT: So as I understand it, this revised

KERP is limited to 59 employees. Are any of those -- am I

correct about the 59? That was --

MR. KWASTENIET: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are any being excluded, or you don't know yet?

MR. KWASTENIET: We're still looking into that,
Your Honor, and we would propose to submit a revised form of
order in the next few days once we've determined whether and
who might need to be excluded based on our agreement that we
won't give an initial KERP award. Now, I will say, Your
Honor, for the benefit of employees, you know, who may have
withdrawn some small amount of crypto three months ago,
three months before the filing or something. It's our

intention to conduct an investigation. And if we determine in discussion with U.S. Trustee and the Creditors Committee that somebody's transaction history is not on the basis of inside information, we have a mechanism built into the KERP to propose adding people into it on notice with an opportunity to -- for a hearing if somebody objects.

And so I think it's entirely possible that we may exclude somebody initially because the raw data shows there was a transaction, but then we also plan to look into it and determine whether we think there was --

THE COURT: I think in fairness no inference will be drawn from the fact that you've excluded --

MR. KWASTENIET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- anybody in the first instance. And if you're able to work out -- assuming that I approve the KERP, assuming that there's no objection to putting them back in, that's an acceptable approach. But let's see where we get to.

MR. KWASTENIET: That's great. We appreciate that, Your Honor. And so that brings us just to the summation of the evidence in the declarations. First of all, the Gartrell declaration based on a study of comparable companies concludes that the KERP is reasonable and based on market comparables. The awards given to the participants on average range between the 25th and 50th percentile, so this

Page 184 is certainly not an overly generous KERP in that regard. Mr. Ferraro also provides great evidence about the need to retain people and the significant attrition that's been facing the company. THE COURT: What's the head count currently? MR. KWASTENIET: The head count, I believe, Your Honor, the last I saw was approximately 170. Was it 160 --MAN 2: 170 employees that have not tendered their resignation. Some take a while to get --THE COURT: Why don't you just put that number on the record? I'm not (indiscernible) --MR. KWASTENIET: Yes, Your Honor. The number is 170 employees. There are a few who have tendered their resignation and are in the process of giving their sort of two weeks' notice who are still there, but there is a core group of 170. As we sit here today, 190 people may have shown up for work, but 20 of those are on their way out transitioning out. So it's -- we're down to a group of 170 people, Your Honor, which is about 100 lower than when we first filed the KERP motion back in -- the initial KERP motion back in the beginning of October. So we think that the record is very clear that we need to do this to retain people. We are getting really

down to the nub of what we would need in order to continue

to function, answer diligence requests, put together the go-

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Pg 185 of 261 Page 185 1 forward plan. Whether that's a sale or whether that's a 2 standalone, we're working hard on both of those. We think 3 that the KERP program -- at this point, we really are 4 focused on getting people to stick around through the end of 5 the reorganization. This is a one-year KERP program, so we 6 think the KERP is designed well to match with our goal, 7 which is to get key people to --THE COURT: I think the goal is less than a year, 8 9 but --10 MR. KWASTENIET: It's less than a year and the 11 comp is front-weighted. It's definitely less than a year, 12 Your Honor. But based on that, we think that the record's 13 clear that the KERP is needed and it's reasonable, and we'd 14 ask Your Honor to approve the KERP motion. 15 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Cornell, do you want 16 to be heard? 17 MS. CORNELL: Thank you again, Your Honor. Shara Cornell on behalf of the Office of United States Trustee. I 18 19 know that Your Honor's already read our objection filed at 20 Docket 1551. So if Your Honor has any questions for me, 21 otherwise, we'll just rest on the papers today. 22 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Cornell. MS. CORNELL: Thank you. 23 24 THE COURT: All right. Does anybody else wish to

be heard in opposition to the amended motion for entry of

Page 186 1 the -- of an order approving the KERP? All right. Not 2 having -- hearing anyone, I'll go ahead and rule from the 3 bench. 4 CLERK: Sorry, Judge. Someone's raising their 5 hands. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I can't see that. So who is 7 raising their hand? 8 CLERK: Mr. De Las Heras. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 10 MR. DE LAS HERAS: I am, Your Honor. May I be 11 very brief today? Thank you. I assume it is --THE COURT: That's fine. 12 13 MR. DE LAS HERAS: -- fine. An objection with 14 Docket Number 1544. If Debtors are going to address my 15 concern, there is nothing I can say, but I rest in what is 16 in my objection Docket 1544. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. Does 18 anybody else wish to be heard? Deanna, I can't see if 19 anybody's raising their hand, so I'll just depend on you to 20 call them out. 21 CLERK: I see no additional raised hands, Judge. 22 THE COURT: All right. So what I'm going to do is read my ruling into the record. I would ask that the Debtor 23 have a transcript of the ruling prepared so that -- what 24 25 I've been -- tried to be very cautious about in this case is

when I rule, I've been trying to rule in written opinions.

I want to be sure that there's no misunderstanding about
what I have ruled. But here on this motion, I'll go ahead
and just read my ruling into the record. A transcript can
be prepared, and it will be on ECF -- on the ECF Docket. I
suppose it'll be on the claims agent's docket as well and so
that people can see precisely what I've ruled.

So first, let me deal with the general legal framework for approving KERPs. Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a Debtor, after notice and a hearing, may use, sell, or lease other than in the ordinary course of business property of the estate. That's Section 363(b)(1). To approve the use of estate property under Section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, a Debtor must show that the decision to use the property outside of the ordinary course of business was based on the Debtor's business judgment. See In re Chateaugay Corp., 973 F.2d 141 at 143 (2nd Cir. 1992) holding that a judge determining a Section 363(b) application must find a good business reason to grant such application.

Section 503 governs the allowance of administrative expenses "for actual necessary costs and expenses of preserving a Debtor's estate". That's Section 503(b)(1)(A). The two general overriding policies of Section 503 of the Bankruptcy Code -- excuse me -- are to

preserve the value of the estate for the benefit of its

Creditors and to prevent the unjust enrichment of insiders

of the estate at the expense of its Creditors. See In re

Journal Register Co., 407 B.R. 520 at page 535 (Bankr.

S.D.N.Y. 2009). It cites the Second Circuit's McFarland's decision, which is at 789 F.2d 98 at page 101 (2d Cir.

1960).

So with respect to payments to insiders, Section 503(c)(1) prohibits the transfers to insiders unless certain strict requirements are met. A, the transferer obligation is essential to retention of the person because the individual has a bona fide job offer from another business at the same or greater rate of compensation; B, the services provided by the person are essential to the survival of the business; and C, either the amount of the transfer made to or obligation incurred for the benefit of the person is not greater than an amount equal to ten times the amount of the mean transfer or obligation of a similar kind given to non-management employees for any purpose during the calendar year in which the transfer's made or obligation is incurred.

Or if no such similar transfers were made to or obligations were incurred for the benefit of such non-management employees during such calendar year, the amount of the transfer or obligation is not greater than an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount of any similar transfer or

obligation made to or incurred for the benefit of such insider for any purpose during the calendar year before the year in which such transfer is made or obligation is incurred. That's Section 503(c)(1).

Section 101(31)(B) defines an insider in the context of a corporation as including a director of the corporation, officer of the corporation, person in control of the Debtor, partnership in which the Debtor is a general partner, general partner of the Debtor, or relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the Debtor.

with respect to payments to non-insiders, if an employee is not an insider, Section 503(c)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code permits payments to the Debtor's employees outside the ordinary course of business if such payments are justified by "the facts and circumstances of the case".

Importantly, Section 503(c)(3)'s "facts and circumstances" justification test "creates a standard no different than the business judgment standard under Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code." See In re Velo Holding, Inc., 472 B.R.

201 at page 209 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012). That's one of my opinions. See also Borders Group, 453 B.R. at pages 473 and 74 evaluating the Debtor's KERP under a business judgment rule. That's also one of my opinions.

In re Dana Corp., 358 B.R. 567 at 576 and 77

(Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2006) describing six factors that courts may consider when determining whether the structure of a compensation proposal meets the "sound business judgment test" in accordance with Section 503(c)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code.

All right. I've already indicated I granted the motion to shorten time, and I granted the ceiling motion. I believe they're entirely appropriate in these circumstances. I invited the shortening of time, and the ceiling seems entirely appropriate consistent with comments I made earlier.

All right. So with respect to the KERP, whether the KERP participants are insiders, the question of whether participants are insiders is vital because it determines whether the Debtors will be required to meet the strict standards of Section 503(c)(1) or whether their KERP will be evaluated under the more lenient business judgment standard. Under Section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code where a Debtor is a corporation, insiders may include any "(i) director of the Debtor; (ii) officer of the Debtor; (iii) person in control of the Debtor; or (iv) relative of a director, officer, or person in control of the Debtor".

Courts have also considered -- I've also concluded that an employee may be an insider if such employee has at least a controlling interest in the Debtor or exercises

sufficient authority over the Debtor so as to unqualifiedly dictate corporate policy and the disposition of corporate assets. See Velo Holdings, 472 B.R. at 208. An individual's title by itself is insufficient to establish that an individual is a director or officer. See In re Longview Aluminum, LLC, 419 B.R. 351 at page 355 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2009). There are other cases that reach that same proposition. I won't burden the record further.

In Public Access Technologies, for example, the court found that an executive vice president was not an officer of the Debtor because there was no evidence such as affidavits, articles of incorporation, corporate minutes, resolutions, or any other document proving that the executive vice president was an officer under Section 101(31)(b), 307 B.R. at 506.

Here I'm satisfied that the participants are not insiders. In their exhibits, the Debtors have provided detailed information about the participants' duties, salary, and position within the reporting structure. The Debtors have provided a declaration attesting that though some of the employees have titles such as "head", "director", "vice president", or "chief", none of the participants have discretionary control over substantial budgetary amounts or significant control with respect to the Debtor's corporate policies or governance. See the Ferraro declaration,

Paragraph 19.

Moreover, each of the participants' roles are limited in scope. None made company wide or strategic decisions, and none exercised sufficient authority over the Debtor as to unqualifiedly dictate corporate policy. See the motion in Paragraph 39. It cites In re Global Aviation, 478 B.R. at 140 and 150. None of the participants were appointed by the board to sit on the board or directly report to the board. See In re LSC Communications, 631 B.R. 818 at page 827 (S.D.N.Y. 2021) finding that the employees who were appointed by the board and would be deemed officers of the Delaware Corporate Law should "weigh heavily in concluding that the employees are officers for bankruptcy code purposes."

So whether the KERP should be approved, given that the participants are not insiders, the KERP should be evaluated under Section 503(c)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code to ensure that it is "justified by the facts and circumstances of the case." See In re Borders Group, 453 B.R. at page 470. On balance, in described in more detail below with the details of the unredacted information, I am satisfied the Debtors have met their burden of showing that the KERP is justified in a reasonable exercise of their business judgment. So then with respect to whether this KERP is justified by the facts and circumstances of the case,

although the Court should be satisfied that the KERP employees are not insiders under Section 101(31), the KERP must still be analyzed under Section 503(c)(3) because it is not an ordinary course transaction. See In re Nellson Nutraceutical, Inc., 369 B.R. 787 at pages 803 and 804 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007).

In the context of approving compensation programs, courts in the Second Circuit have considered the factors identified in In re Dana Corp., which I cited earlier, when determining if a compensation proposal and the process for developing it meet the sound business judgment test. Those issues are, A, is there a reasonable relationship between the plan proposed and the results to be obtained? I.e., will the key employees stay for as long as it takes for the Debtor to reorganize or market its assets?

B, is the cost of the plan reasonable in the context of the Debtor's assets, liabilities, and earning potential? C, is the scope of the plan fair and reasonable? Does it apply to all employees? Or if not, does it discriminate unfairly? And D, is the plan or proposal consistent with industry standards? E, what were the due diligence efforts of the Debtor in investigating the need for a plan analyzing which key employees need to be incentivized? What is available? And what is generally applicable in a particular industry? And F, did the Debtor

receive independent counsel in performing due diligence and in creating and authorizing the incentive compensation. See In re Dana Corp., 358 B.R. at pages 576 and 77.

So the relationship between this plan, the plan proposed, and the results obtained. The reasonable relationship exists between the plans proposed and the results to be obtained. See 358 B.R. at 566 and 57. The Debtors have noted that the goal of their KERP is to have appropriate staff on hand to facilitate a reorganization of sale. See the motion at Paragraph 29. The proposed KERP is narrowly tailored to that goal. The Debtors have chosen 59 out of 167 employees at the time of this writing -- the time of the writing of the motion, who the Debtors believe have "institutional and technical knowledge crucial to the Debtor's ability to maximize value." See the Ferraro declaration at Paragraph 15.

Further, the payments are paid in increments and are tied to the participants remaining at the Debtors for a year, which is aligned the Debtor's goal of keeping the participants on staff through the restructuring and sale process. See the motion at Paragraph 29. The Debtors have also tailored the payment amounts so that the employees that are more critical and more difficult to replace get higher bonuses. See the motion at Paragraph 19. There is already evidence that the employees are strained by the Chapter 11

responsibilities. As the examiner noted in her report that there were delays in the Debtor's production of documents due to the "reduction in Celsius' workforce.". See ECF Docket Number 1411 at page 11.

Accordingly, it is evident to the Court that given the pace of attrition here, the Debtors could continue to lose staff at an unsustainable rate if employees are not incentivized to stay. I would note I've had other cases where, as a result of attrition, the Debtors have wound up having to hire more expensive consultants than the employees who are filling those tasks now.

All right. Next, the cost of the proposed plans. The cost of the proposed KERP is reasonable in light of the Debtor's financial situation. The cost of the KERP bonuses is approximately \$2.84 million. According to the analysis performed by Gartrell, which compares the Debtor's KERP to 26 similarly sized companies, the cost per participant is positioned between the 25th percentile and median of the market. The total cost of the program, approximately 2.84 million, is on the higher end between the 75th and 90th percentiles, but the cost as a percentage of assets is on the low end below the 25th percentile.

On balance, Gartrell attests that the KERP are "reasonable and appropriate in light of competitive practice." Given that on average the various program

metrics fall around the median of the market, I agree with respect to unfair discrimination. The Debtors have also shown that the proposed KERP does not discriminate unfairly. See In re Eaglepicher Holdings, Inc., 2005 W.L. 4030132 at star 4 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio Aug. 26, 2005). In that case, in Eaglepicher, the court found that the Debtor's proposed retention plan did not unfairly discriminate against its employees. There the plan only covered "a small minority of employees". However, it was broad enough so that it did not include only senior management.

The Court observed that a small group of employees could benefit from the retention plan to the exclusion of others because not every employee is similarly situated in terms of their employment to the reorganization process.

Here the Debtors have carefully selected a small pool of employees that are critical in the restructuring process.

"The participants are critical to the continued maintenance of customer accounts and that a platform more generally by among other things performing essential security functions and building enhanced features and functionality for the Debtor's system and assets." See the supplemental Ferraro declaration at Paragraph 19.

The Debtors have also attested and shown evidence that these employees have been forced to shoulder additional burdens related to the Chapter 11 such that they are

deserving of bonuses. Finally, there is also no evidence in the record that the Debtors have unfairly excluded employees.

And then with respect to comportment with industry standards, the proposed KERP comports with industry standards as discussed above. The Debtors have submitted a declaration from a compensation expert that indicates that the terms, cost, and structure of the KERP comport and structure -- comport with the structure of the industry.

The propriety of the diligence. The Debtors have exercised proper due diligence in formulating the proposed KERP. In In re Brooklyn Hospital Center, 341 B.R. 405 at page 412 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2006), the court found that due care was exhibited by the Debtor in the formulation of a KERP because, among other things, "the board consulted with its counsel and financial advisors, formulated several proposals, reduced the amount to be paid pursuant to the KERP, and after negotiations with the committee, broadened the scope of employees."

Here the Debtors engaged and retained WTW to provide independent compensation advice, and the Debtor's special committee undertook a deliberative process convening with the Debtor's various advisors. See the Ferraro declaration at Paragraph 17. The Debtors also conferred with the U.S. Trustee on November 2, 2022 and based on the

results of the conversation, the Debtors revised the KERP participant list. And see the amended motion in Paragraph 5. Accordingly, I am satisfied that the Debtors have undertaken sufficient diligence.

And then with respect to adequacy of counsel, in the last -- lastly, the Debtors' counsel from a highly competent and experienced independent compensation consultant, their counsel and their highly experienced independent consultation with WTW, see our trial declaration at Paragraph 7, together with the input that the Debtors received from other advisors, I'm satisfied that the Debtors received sufficient counsel.

For all of those foregoing reasons, the Court grants the amended KERP motion. I understand before an order will be entered you'll go back and review the participant list to satisfy that, at least initially, looking at it that none had withdrawn substantial funds in the 90 days before. They can still be included in that subsequently if that's appropriately.

MR. KWASTENIET: That's right, Your Honor. And we expect that'll take a few days --

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. KWASTENIET: -- to sort out that analysis.

And then once we've concluded that, we'll present the revised form of order to the U.S. Trustee and the committee

Page 199 1 and submit to chambers, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 3 MR. KWASTENIET: Thank you very much. THE COURT: All right. Hopefully the transcript 4 5 will be readable. It saved me from having to do one more -still one more opinion. Okay. 7 MR. NASH: Good afternoon -- pardon me. Good 8 afternoon, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: You get to speak again, Mr. Nash. 10 MR. NASH: I do. Good afternoon, Your Honor. Pat 11 Nash for the Debtors. Next on the agenda is the Debtor's motion to -- for entry of an order extending the Debtor's 12 13 exclusive periods to file a Chapter 11 plan and solicit 14 acceptances of that plan. 15 THE COURT: All right. Just give me a second to 16 find my relevant notes for that. 17 MR. NASH: And that's Docket Number 1317, Your 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. NASH: Also relevant, Your Honor, we have 21 filed a revised form of order at Docket Number 1588. That 22 reflects resolution or avoidance, I will say, of resolution 23 with the UCC, avoidance of an objection from the UCC. UCC did file a statement in connection with the extension of 24 25 the exclusive periods. That's found at Docket Number 1536.

Your Honor, we had four timely filed objections to the motion. Two of those have been resolved.

There was an objection, limited objection from certain Celsius borrowers, customers who were part of the borrower program at Docket Number 1475. It's my understanding that that objection is resolved by the changes to the order and the shortened exclusive periods as compared to the time we sought when we filed the motion. We've also, Your Honor, for similar reasons and a similar basis withdrawn -- resolved, pardon me, the objection of the ad hoc group of withhold account holders, which is found at Docket Number 1494.

We have been unable to resolve or the changes that we've made to the order, Your Honor, I'm -- it was my understanding do not resolve the objection of Mr. De Las Heras, which is found at Docket Number 1476. And similarly, it is our understanding that the objection of Irena Ducan at Docket Number 1477 remains unresolved.

Last thing I'll note from a procedural point of view, Your Honor, at Docket Number 1553, Mr. Immanuel Herrmann filed on behalf of himself and apparently 375 other Celsius earned customers, and maybe customers of other programs -- it's not clear to me -- filed a joinder to the objection that was filed by the borrower customers, which we have resolved. So with that, Your Honor, I'll talk a little

bit about, you know, what we've accomplished, where we're going, and the back and forth a little bit that led to us agreeing to the shortened period.

So Your Honor, when we filed the motion, we sought an extension of our exclusive period to file a plan through the end of March. We met with a lot of pushback from represented and unrepresented -- represented Creditors, unrepresented Creditors, the official committee, the ad hoc committee that the amount of time that we sought was too long, wanted us to be, you know, on a shorter leash. In many respects, Your Honor, those Creditors were pushing through an open door. It is definitely time, and this week is a big part of that. It is time to be moving these cases forward.

In consultation with the UCC, what we've agreed and what you see in the revised order is an extension of the Debtor's exclusive periods not only to file, but also to solicit a plan through February 15th. We've also --

THE COURT: And how are you going to accomplish that?

MR. NASH: Well, we're going to -- in all likelihood, Your Honor, at a minimum be seeking an extension of the solicitation period in advance of February 15th.

That will be easier to do and easier for people to digest to the extent that we have a plan on file.

THE COURT: Well, to the extent you have a plan on file, I think that would probably go a long way to at least, you know, easing at least some of the concerns and objections that have been expressed.

MR. NASH: Understood, Your Honor, and one of the reasons why -- we understand those concerns. We understand that perspective, and it's why, as I said, I believe that the UCC and others were pushing through an open door, at least as it came to shortening the requested extension of the exclusive periods.

A lot of -- so, Your Honor, big picture. We're in the midst of a marketing process. We have -- of course the GK8 sale will be in front of Your Honor later this week. We are in the midst of a marketing process with respect to the remainder of the Debtor's assets. The initial bid deadline was two or so weeks ago, maybe three weeks ago now. We have final bid deadline of December 12th. That marketing process is being done in close coordination with the UCC as is everything that we do in these cases.

We are also on a parallel path working very hard with the UCC on a potential standalone reorganization. And Mr. Ferraro and the individual members of the committee, in particular the two co-chairs, they speak regularly. There is a lot of work that is, you know, under -- being undertaken in that regard. And as you saw from the UCC's

limited objection or statement, however you want to characterize it, we agree with them. I mean, it is time to be moving these cases forward.

The level of frustration in the community is palpable. And the only way that we're going to get past it -- I don't know that we'll ever get past it, but the only way that we'll deal with it is if we start moving these cases forward in a concrete fashion, and that is what we intend to do. You know, you hear a lot, Your Honor, from certain pro se Creditors and from the regulators that, you know, we don't speak with them enough. There's a limit to the number of people that we can speak with.

And as it relates to the regulators, Your Honor, a reorganized standalone Celsius is going to have to be regulatory compliant. We are working with the UCC to understand what it is we think we can and can't do in order to be regulatory compliant. We don't have anything to talk to the regulators about yet. But when we do, we will. And so unless Your Honor has any questions for me, I think Mr. Pesce or one of the White and Case lawyers may want to address Your Honor. But otherwise, we think that this, you know, relatively limited (indiscernible) a bit necessary. To say it would be a free-for-all if we lost exclusivity is probably the understatement of the century, Judge. So unless you have any questions, Your Honor, I'll --

1 THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Pesce. 2 MR. NASH: Thank you, sir. 3 MR. PESCE: Thank you, Your Honor. For the record, Gregory Pesce, White and Case on behalf of the 4 5 Creditors committee. If you'll indulge me for just, you 6 know, two or three minutes, I wanted to provide some context 7 and to amplify some of the things we put in our statement. 8 But as I've seen during the course of this hearing, there's 9 a lot of community -- a lot of the community watching today, 10 so I just want to make a few points very crystal clear. 11 So since the outset of this case, the committee 12 has sought to maximize value. In other words, we've tried 13 to make he pie bigger. At the same time, we've also been 14 focused on max -- in addition to maximizing value, 15 equalizing treatment among Creditors. It's very problematic 16 for a variety of reasons to think that one Celsius user will 17 get a higher recovery based on very attenuated, perhaps 18 unknowable circumstances of how they put coins on --19 THE COURT: They'll just have a different 20 extremely vocal group if that were to happen. 21 MR. PESCE: Correct. It would -- you know, it's 22 something we thought about at the beginning of the case is 23 the possibility of splintering many, many committees and many different people here eating up value, delaying time. 24 25 So we've really focused on how to equalize treatment to the

extent possible among Creditors. As you've heard today, that's very challenging for two big reasons. One is -- and the committee shares this goal. Our members are very committed to providing some kind of in-kind recovery in some type of crypto to the constituents to the greatest extent possible.

The second big challenge is we have a fundamental math problem. There's about \$5.5 billion of customer obligations. There are, you know, two billion and change of coins. So depending on the trading price of coins, which varies daily and is very volatile right now, you're looking at something like a 50 percent hole on some days for the Creditors. So from the outset --

THE COURT: And you haven't included mining.

MR. PESCE: Well, yeah, and that's what I'm going to get to. So from the outset -- and this is what distinguishes this case perhaps from Voyager, which is also in the Southern District before Judge Wiles, we've tried to figure out a way to supplement the coin recovery. And here we have a couple of pockets of value that might make that possible. As was mentioned, there's the GK8 asset. The committee worked closely with the Debtors on that process. It was a tough call, but at the end of the day we determined that there was very little, perhaps any value to that business without the founders being on board with the sale.

The founders were adamant that they wanted out of Celsius. So we had to decide for GK8 do we let the value go potentially to zero, or do we take the bird in the hand today. There'll be more about that later in the week with the other filings the Debtor will be making I'm sure.

Second, we have the mining business, something that none of these other crypto exchange bankruptcies have. The value of that business could be significant, but we also need to take our time looking at it. It has a counterparty as you've heard, Core, which has its own challenges. There's lots of other internal things going on.

And then finally, the third pocket of value is the litigation recovery that we expect will be a significant portion of what Creditors get here. So with that said, going into the exclusivity objection, and we literally received thousands of emails, calls, text messages, tweets, Reddit messages, we seriously considered seeking to terminate exclusivity. But that begged the question of to what end. As Your Honor knows, we've had some differences of opinion with the examiner.

That said, we supported the appointment of the examiner and the work that she is doing with her team. That report, though, which is not due until January 17th, that report is going to cost a lot of money. It's taking up a lot of time of the committee and the people at the company.

We would like to understand at least some of what is in that report before moving forward.

Second, as Mr. Nash noted, the bids, we've received indicative bids, but the final bids aren't due until December the 12th. And then finally, GK8, you know, depending on how long that process takes in Israel, could take something like 30 to 60 days to close. So with all that said, you know, at the same --

MR. PESCE: You know, the headline price is \$44 million. There's a couple of setoffs for taxes and some other things, but I think it's in the high 30s. We'll have to check with the Debtors. You know, but all that being said, the extension that was sought was too long. We thought we challenged liquidity too much, and we worked to keep the Debtors' feet to the fire.

THE COURT: What's the range of recovery from GK8?

I want to just highlight a few aspects of this deal, which might be very apparent to the bankruptcy nerds in the room but might not be to some folks listening in at home. So there's a hearing on February the 15th. That's an omnibus hearing. Our deal is that that's when exclusivity ends. We would expect that if the Debtor seeks a further extension, for whatever reason that might be, it'll be heard at that hearing. Second, there -- the local bridge order, which permits an extension of a deadline as long as --

THE COURT: That's done away with the filing.

MR. PESCE: It will be done away with, and then finally, on the solicitation, they can't just file a plan the day before and keep the benefit of that. So what are we going to do during this period before Valentine's Day? As Mr. Nash noted, we're looking at the new co-concept. Our co-chairs speak regularly with Mr. Ferraro. We're trying to see if that is -- that works from a regulatory perspective and if it can get customers to trust it.

Second, we insisted on a bidding process. That process is going on. We've received several promising bids, and we're working very closely with those bidders. We've had in-person and Zoom meetings with several bidders, including members of our committee. Those — the bids that we have gotten to-date are all very interesting to us and we think have significant promise. But candidly, the bids are not ready for prime time just yet. They have financing needs. They will need to have a conversation with Ms.

Milligan and other regulators. And that said, though, we expect that those issues will be resolved quickly.

Finally, at the same time, the committee is unwilling to put all its eggs in the basket of either the new co or these bidders coming forward. So at the same time as all of those are happening, we're working on our own fallback plan that we will be ready to file ahead of

Valentine's Day if these other options need more time to work out or if they are not feasible. So that one way or the other, we can ensure the account holders get the value of the mining business, get the value of GK8, get the valuation of the litigation trust we expect will be set up, and the crypto value one way or the other.

Just one final -- two final points before I close,
Your Honor. I note that today's proceedings in particular
have been very challenging for many of the account holders
to listen to and to understand the perspective of the
committee. We are deep -- we work for the customers first
and foremost. We are their fiduciary. We take that very
seriously. In particular, we've spent -- we were tallying
it up this morning, White and Case alone has spent something
like over 1,000 hours speaking to customers, including many
of the people who spoke today. We're going to continue to
do that, and everyone -- we're on Twitter. They have our
emails. We have a website. If people want to speak to us
and share their perspectives, we're more than willing to
hear it.

And second, on the regulators, it is true we have not presented a proposal to the regulators yet. That said, that -- we view that as a necessary part of this. We negotiated for special information and participation rights in the bidding procedures. We expect those will get made to

you soon.

So, in closing, this was a difficult choice for the committee. We do think that the process will have benefited by having an exclusivity extension, but we really view this as presumably the only one that we would support. Based on what we see now, we need to work hard. We're going to work hard with all the constituents, including the Debtor, to get it done. So I appreciate Your Honor giving me the luxury to explain and amplify some of these points today.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Pesce. Ms. Cornell or Mr. (Indiscernible)?

MS. CORNELL: Good afternoon again, Your Honor.

Shara Cornell on behalf of the Office of the United States

Trustee. The United States Trustee communicated informally

with the Debtors regarding their request to extent

exclusivity. I can report that the Debtors took our

requests seriously and implemented them into the proposed

order. And we are in agreement on the extension requested

today. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Does anybody else wish to be heard? Ms. Kovsky, you're on the screen. Do you want to be heard?

MS. KOVSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. We had filed a limited objection seeking to terminate the Debtor's

exclusivity after January 31st if they didn't get a plan on file. We're comfortable given the logistics as explained by Mr. Pesce that this proposed order effectively does the same thing that we are requesting that the Debtors want to have an extension of exclusivity to solicit their fund. They've really got to get it on file more or less by January 31st, hopefully even sooner.

Our preference would have been to actually put in something now to modify exclusivity to allow the committee to file something promptly after that if the Debtors don't get a plan on file timely. But since the committee is comfortable with this proposed plan, the withhold group will live with it as well.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Kovsky. Anybody else wish to be heard?

MR. ADLER: Your Honor, can you hear me? This is David Adler.

THE COURT: Yes, I can hear you, Mr. Adler.

MR. ADLER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. David
Adler from McCarter and English on behalf of certain
borrowers, now the ad hoc group of borrowers, which was
filed earlier today. We filed a limited objection, Your
Honor, with respect to the time that was sought by the
Debtors of 141 days. We thought 60 days was more
appropriate. After discussions with Kirkland, we agreed

with the schedule that they proposed.

We did also raise issues, concerns that we have in this case regarding lack of communication, and it goes to the -- some very important issues in this case, Your Honor, with respect to the bidding process. If a bidder is coming in and wanting to buy assets, the bidder has to obviously place a value on those assets. And having discussions with the constituents might assist the bidder in coming up with a value, particularly with respect to the borrowers who have certain rights under 363(o).

So I've spoken with Kirkland about that issue in particular, and we're trying to work it out. I'm optimistic that we will work it out. And based on that, Your Honor, I am -- the time period proposed in the revised proposed form of order is acceptable to me.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Adler. Does anybody else wish to be heard?

MR. HERRMANN: Yes, this is Immanuel Herrmann, pro se Creditor. So I in my personal capacity, along with 374 other pro ses in their personal capacity --

THE COURT: Wait, wait. You can speak for yourself. You can't speak for 374 other people.

MR. HERRMANN: I -- absolutely, Your Honor. I wanted to make clear, actually, at the beginning that I'm only speaking for myself. So, I agree with the filing that

David Adler made. I'm in -- I also agree that there needs to be more communication with (Indiscernible) as well. I have spoken with the Debtor about this as well, and I'm optimistic that we can make progress. There's a lot of creative ideas for maximizing value, and it's a pretty broadly held belief as far as I have seen that we can maximize value by making sure that bidders are in communication with Creditors and that they'll actually go along with a plan. And it's the same with any kind of standalone reorganization plan as well. So I did support this compromise proposal as the joinder shows. And you know, this meets those concerns. And that said, I think there needs to be a lot more open communication with customers in the next 60 days. THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Herrmann. Anybody else wish to be heard? Not hearing anyone else, Mr. Nash? MR. NASH: Nothing more from me, Judge, unless you have any questions. THE COURT: All right. I'm going to do what I did with the KERP. I'm going to rule from the bench. I would ask again that a transcript be prepared so there's no misunderstandings about what the Court's ruling is. First, the legal standard. Under Section 1121(b)

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of the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor has the exclusive right to propose a Chapter 11 plan during the first 120 days after an order granting relief. Section 1121(c)(3) extends the period of exclusivity for an additional 60 days to a maximum of 180 days where the Debtor has filed a Chapter 11 plan and is soliciting votes on such plan. Of course, that hasn't happened at this point.

environment in which the Debtor's business may be rehabilitated and a consensual plan may be negotiated. See In re Burns and Roe Enterprises, Inc., 2005 W.L. 6289213 at star 4 (D.N.J. Nov. 2, 2005). Section 1121(d)(1) permits a court to extend a Debtor's exclusivity for cause. Specifically, 1121(d) provides that "on request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the court may for cause reduce or increase 120-day period or the 100-day period referred to in this section." However, the 120-day period --

MAN: Can you guys hear?

THE COURT: Please don't interrupt. Do not interrupt.

However, the 120-day period cannot be extended beyond 18 months after the order for relief date and the 180-day period cannot be extended beyond 20 months after the order for relief date. That's 1121(d)(2)(A) and (B). The

determination of cause under Section 1121(d) is a factspecific inquiry, and the Court has broad discretion in
extending or terminating exclusivity. See In re Adelphia
Communications Corp., 352 B.R. 578 at 586 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.
2006).

A quote from that case, "A decision to extend or terminate exclusivity for cause is within the discretion of the bankruptcy court and is fact-specific." See also In re Lehigh Valley Professional Sports Club, Inc., 2000 W.L. 290187 at star 2 (Bankr. E.D. Pa., March 14, 2000). Relief under Section 1121(d) is committed to the sound discretion of the bankruptcy judge. There are other cases. It's a long line of authority.

The Court's examined a number of factors to determine whether there is cause for extension of exclusivity periods. See In re Borders Group, Inc., 460 B.R. 818 at 822 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2011). Again, there are lots of other cases that do that. The factors include, A, the size and complexity of the case; B, the necessity of sufficient time to negotiate a plan of reorganization and prepare adequate information to allow a Creditor to determine whether to accept such plan; C, the existence of good faith progress toward reorganization; D, whether the Debtor is paying his debts as they become due; E, whether the Debtor has demonstrated reasonable prospects for filing

a viable plan; F, whether the Debtor has made progress
negotiating with Creditors; G, the amount of time which has
elapsed in the case; H, whether the Debtor is seeking an
extension to pressure Creditors; and I, whether an
unresolved contingency exists.

Not every factor is relevant to each case, and factors themselves might not be determinate overall. See Adelphia Communications, 336 B.R. at 590. Rather, the key inquiry is whether extending or terminating exclusivity would move the case forward materially. So that's the legal standard. Then my analysis.

I agree with the comment that lifting exclusivity now would lead to a freefall. I mean, it would just be totally chaotic. I think this is a case where the Debtors and the committee and its professionals have cooperated extensively. An examiner was appointed. I think that was important in this case. It obviously is expensive and time-consuming, but certainly the examiner really delivered in terms of the interim report, and it's been very helpful to the Court.

There are a lot of moving parts in this case.

Whether there's been substantial progress is hard for me to see. I hear what counsels say, and for now, at least, I'll certainly take them at their word. There was agreement between the committee and the Debtor early on to pursue dual

tracks with the standalone reorganization plan and a possible 363 sale. Bidding procedures have already been approved on that. We have a hearing later this week on the sale of the GK8 assets.

The Debtors, from all appearances to me and what the examiner said, the Debtors have worked collaboratively with the examiner. As the staffing and the Debtor has declined, it's made it that much harder to produce information and documents that not only the examiner, but the committee and others have wanted to see. The hearings this week, while I know that some Creditors and some regulators wanted to push off a decision from day one, it's been clear to the Court that these are gating issues and that need to be decided if possible for progress really to be made.

There's been briefing on those. We had the hearing earlier this morning on ownership of the (indiscernible) assets, the sale of stable coin. The objections raise reasonable frustrations of the pro se Creditors and others about the pace of the case. And I'm mindful of all that, but really none of them have cited any legal authority that a failure to file a plan within four months constitutes a lack of substantial progress. I have to say in any of the larger cases I've had, I haven't had -- other that pre-packs, I don't think I've had really, you

know, plans proposed within that timeframe. And here there's been a commitment to move forward with it.

You know, the fact that the Debtors in Voyager are also represented by Kirkland and filed the plan on the petition date, they had a pre-pack and things haven't turned out quite the way they expected it would either. The industry as a whole is in turmoil. I think the professionals are doing a commendable job in keeping this case from being a total freefall and keeping this case moving forward.

expressed by the regulators, Ms. Milligan this morning, Ms. (Indiscernible). I share those concerns. It's clear -- and the U.S. Trustee. Ms. Cornell, I didn't mean to leave you out of that. Okay. I mean, it's clear to me whether it's a standalone or a 363 sale, any ongoing enterprise is going to have to satisfy regulatory requirements. And I think that's clear to everybody in this room. You know, one additional regulation of congress, if they settle on any, is going to adopt. I mean, there's going to be something. I mean, there's just -- the market's in complete turmoil.

So it's going to be difficult. I don't underestimate that. I am fully committed to see this case move forward as quickly as it possibly can. The costs are enormous. I haven't had fee applications yet, but they are

going to be extremely substantial. But I don't see the alternative to it. The number of objections that have been raised, serious objections by pro se Creditors, which I think I commend the Debtors have responded to. Pro se Creditors may not always appreciate the response they get, but they've responded to.

I've been reading these pro se objections and comments that have come up all along the way. And I -- you know, I'm very moved by the problems that the collapse of Celsius has presented in the marketplace to pro se Creditors, Creditors represented large and small. So I agree with the Debtors that extending the exclusivity periods will benefit the Debtor's estates, their Creditors and all other key parties in interest, especially when, as here, all stakeholders are working toward a consensual volume-maximizing restructuring.

Being required to dual-track negotiations across multiple plans could give rise to destructive uncertainty if, you know, exclusivity were ended. It would give rise to destructive uncertainty to the detriment of all stakeholders. I could cause substantial disruptions to the regulatory approval process. Though it's possible that additional extensions of the exclusivity period could prejudice Creditors if there is not substantial progress made at this juncture, the Creditors will benefit from the

Debtors being able to continue negotiations regarding restructuring transactions.

Again, the objectors' frustrations, they're reasonable given the amount of professional fees being expended on this case. But at this juncture of the case, the Debtors need more time to hammer out the details of a plan or a potential sale. With the new dates that have been negotiated with the committee and largely accepted I'm told today by many of the different constituencies, I think this is clearly a motion that should and is being granted.

You know, today we had ownership of

(Indiscernible). Later this week we have custody and

withhold. The Debtors have identified other issues, such as

whether customers have claims against old Debtors and other

issues. I'm moving as fast as I can to resolve these

matters. It's a crushing load on my chambers. This is not

the only case on my docket, but I'm committed to moving this

case forward.

The Debtors are still paying all their bills as they come due. They pay vendors in the ordinary course of business or otherwise provided for by orders of the Court.

All that weighs in favor of granting the motion. There is no evidence that I'm -- that I've seen that the Debtors are seeking to extend exclusivity to pressure Creditors. To the contrary, I think the Debtors realize that the only path to

success in this case is large Creditor support. The case is really less than four months old. You know, it comes -- this request for extension of exclusivity comes less than four months after the petition date.

Given the complexity of the case, the number of stakeholders, the crucial issues that have to get resolved, whatever the plan is going forward, all of these favor the extension of exclusivity. So the motion is granted on the terms that were described earlier on the record.

MR. NASH: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's move on (indiscernible).

The uncontested matter of the fee examiners, the notice of presentment of opposed amended interim compensation and fee examiner orders filed as ECF Docket 1445. The objection deadline was December 4th at 2 p.m. No responses were received. That motion is granted.

All right. Let's go forward with the arguments in -- on the motion to dismiss in Celsius Network v. Stone.

It's Adversary Proceeding Number 22-01139. The Debtor's motion to dismiss is ECF -- in that case is ECF 17. There had been a reply to the -- an opposition to the motion and a reply that had been filed.

MR. HURLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mitch Hurley on behalf of the Debtors. I'm sorry. Actually, I didn't catch are we -- are you ready to hear the motion to

Page 222 1 dismiss? Did I (indiscernible)? 2 THE COURT: I am. 3 MR. HURLEY: So Your Honor, there are two 4 adversary --5 THE COURT: Let me get the appearance -- hold on, 6 Mr. Hurley. Let me get the appearance for Stone and KeyFi. 7 MR. ROCHE: Good morning, Your Honor. Kyle Roche 8 on behalf of KeyFi and Jason Stone. 9 THE COURT: Thanks very much, Mr. Roche. 10 All right, Mr. Hurley. Go ahead. 11 MR. HURLEY: Your Honor, I was going to make a 12 suggestion actually, which is that there are two adversary 13 matters on today. One of them is Prime Trust and it 14 involves a settlement. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. HURLEY: I suspect --17 THE COURT: We can do that first. 18 MR. HURLEY: Yeah, I suspect it will go much more 19 quickly. 20 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I agree, Mr. 21 Hurley. And that is -- it's the seventh item on the agenda 22 for this afternoon. Celsius Network Limited, et al v. Prime Trust, LLC. It's adversary proceeding Number 22-01140, the 23 24 motion to approve the settlement with Prime Trust, LLC 25 pursuant to Rule 9019 in the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy

1 Procedure. It's filed as ECF Docket Number 13 in that 2 adversary proceeding. No responses have been received. 3 ahead, Mr. Hurley. 4 MR. HURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Mitch 5 Hurley with Akin Gump Strauss Hauer and Feld, special 6 litigation counsel for Celsius. So we're here today, Your 7 Honor, on the motion to approve Celsius' settlement with 8 Prime Trust, LLC, which is embodied in the stipulation and 9 order that was filed on November 13th. THE COURT: Let me just stop you for a second. 10 11 an appearance being made this afternoon for Prime Trust? MR. STEEL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Howard 12 13 Steel of Goodwin Proctor on behalf of Prime Trust. 14 THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Steel. Okay. 15 I'm sorry. Go ahead, Mr. Hurley. 16 MR. HURLEY: Thank you. So the stipulation --17 sorry, the settlement is embodied in stipulation and order 18 that was filed with the court on November 14, 2022 with a 19 revised version filed on November 30, 2022. 20 The stipulation represents a significant 21 achievement in the cases, Your Honor. It provides Celsius 22 with virtually all of the relief that was sought in the complaint, including the return of coins that are worth 23 24 approximately \$15.2 million at recent prices. 25 The deadline to object to the motion for most

parties was November 28th. And as our review of the docket this morning indicates, we're not aware of any objections being filed.

At the UCC's request, we extended their objection deadline twice to November 30th, so that we and Prime Trust could exhibit the proposed changes to the stipulation. We did make modifications based on the UCC's requests. And we filed a modified stipulation and those changes are reflected in the version that was filed on November 30th.

The UCC also asked us --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this (indiscernible).

Just briefly outline what the agreement provides for, just the material terms of the agreement. Let's get them on the record.

MR. HURLEY: Certainly, Your Honor. So, by the stipulation, Prime Trust agrees to transfer to Celsius all property in Prime Trust's possession, custody or control that was transferred to Prime Trust at any time by any Celsius user's. That's Paragraph 8 of the stipulation.

The stipulation provides that within five business days of entry of an order by the Court approving the terms of the stipulation, Prime Trust will transfer that subject property to Celsius designated wallets, for which only Celsius holds the private keys.

The Celsius designated wallets set up to receive

the Prime Trust transfer were established in accordance with the joint stipulation and agreed order between the Debtors and the Committee with respect to cryptocurrency security.

That's ECF Number 813 -- and will be stored by the Debtors in a frozen workspace at Fireblocks Inc. and subject to the same security and transfer standards set forth in the cryptocurrency security stipulation with the UCC.

Upon Celsius' written confirmation of receipt of the transfer, the stipulation provides that Celsius and Prime Trust will mutually release each other for all past or present claims related to the subject property, as qualified in the stipulation.

Prime Trust will be exculpated from claims arising from its compliance with the stipulation as to users who received notice of the 9019 motion and did not object. And the users' custody account agreements with Prime Trust related to the subject property will be terminated as to users who received notice of the 9019 motion and did not object. This does not affect and is without prejudice to the users' rights under any agreements in which the user is a party with Celsius, and those agreements remain in full force and effect.

Within five business days of the transfer by Prime Trust, Celsius will then voluntarily dismiss with prejudice all the claims asserted in the adversary proceeding.

Because there is no way to rule out the possibility that a user could transfer property to Prime Trust in the future, and this is because, I think, as Your Honor probably is aware by now, in the crypto blockchain world, once there is an address that's been established, you can't really stop transfers from being made to it, so we have to accommodate the possibility that user's may continue to transfer assets to Prime Trust, though it maybe wouldn't be particularly sensible to do so.

So, under the stipulation, starting on March 31, 2023 and until the effective date of a plan, Prime Trust will provide Celsius with quarterly reporting of any property that may be deposited by Celsius users after the initial transfer. And at Celsius' request, Prime Trust will transfer any such future deposits to the Celsius designated wallets, with Celsius paying the reasonable and necessary network fees for any future transfers.

The stipulation provides further that tracking and reporting related to any property that may be deposited with Prime Trust by users after the effective date will be determined by further agreement of the parties or by order of the Court.

The stipulation makes clear that upon receipt of the subject property, Celsius will not use, access, transfer, pledge or distribute the subject property, except

pursuant to further order of the Court.

The stipulation confirms the Prime Trust transfer of the subject property to the Celsius designated wallets is without prejudice to the right of any party, including any user, to assert any interest, including an ownership or other interest in any of the subject property, and that the transfer does not constitute an admission or acknowledgment by the parties in the stipulation that the subject property is or is not property of the estate.

That summarizes the main terms of the stipulation.

If you would like, I could summarize the notice that we gave of the stipulation briefly, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. I've reviewed that and unsatisfied that's been done. I just wanted to make sure on the record there was a discussion of what the terms of the settlement were.

MR. HURLEY: Okay.

THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Steel whether you have any comments that you want to make.

MR. STEEL: Howard Steel, Goodwin, on behalf of Prime Trust. Nothing further, Your Honor, if you're satisfied with the notice.

THE COURT: I am. Okay. So, Mr. Hurley, I'm prepared to go ahead and rule at this point.

So, before me is this 9019 motion, ECF Docket

Page 228 Number 13, in Celsius v. Prime Trust adversary proceeding. The Court concludes that notice of the proposed settlement was proper and no objections to the settlement have been received. In all such instances, the Court evaluates the merits of the settlement, essentially applying the seven nonexclusive factors set forth by the Second Circuit in In re Iridium Operating Systems. Since no objection to the settlement has been filed, I will not go through each of the Iridium factors, other than to say that the Court has considered each factor to the extent applicable in the circumstances. The Court is satisfied that the settlement is fair, reasonable and in the best interests of the Debtors' estate. Absent the settlement, it could have resulted in expensive and protracted, prolonged litigation. I think this outcome is clearly appropriate, and I'm very appreciative of the efforts of Celsius and of Prime Trust and their counsel in reaching this settlement. this settlement is approved --MR. HURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- with the changes that were added in the discussions between the Committee and the Debtors as well. Thank you very much, Mr. Steel. Mr. Hurley?

MR. HURLEY: So I think that brings us to the

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Page 229 1 complaint against Stone, and that's actually a motion to 2 dismiss by the Defendants. So that's --3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. HURLEY: -- Mr. Roche. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Roche? 6 MR. ROCHE: Good afternoon. 7 THE COURT: So, just for the record, this is 8 Celsius Network Limited v. Stone, Adversary Proceeding 22-9 01139. All right. Go ahead, Mr. Stone. 10 MR. ROCHE: Accepting all facts in the first 11 amended complaint is true, this Court should dismiss 12 Plaintiffs' claims for turnover, conversion, fraudulent 13 misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, replevin and 14 accounting. 15 Parties in this action negotiated over many 16 months, multiple agreements that would govern their business 17 relationships, the deployment of coins under those 18 agreements, and the compensation between the parties for 19 those services. Because of this --20 THE COURT: Am I correct, Mr. Stone, that you have 21 not moved to dismiss Count 4, the breach of fiduciary claim? 22 MR. ROCHE: It's Mr. Roche, Your Honor, on behalf 23 of Mr. Stone. 24 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm sorry, Mr. Roche. 25 sorry. Apologize for that.

MR. ROCHE: Not a problem. We are not moving to dismiss at this time the Count 4. Just --

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. ROCHE: Because of this negotiation, the case at bottom is a contract dispute concerning the asset purchase agreement, the APA, as referred to in the briefing, and the services agreement that are incorporated by reference --

THE COURT: Mr. Roche, let me stop you there. The standard that I have to apply in deciding whether to grant a motion to dismiss -- we'll put aside any fraud claim that Rule 9 comes into play -- is whether the complaint -- the well-pleaded facts of the complaint have stated causes of action.

I understand the narrative that your motion to dismiss pursues, where this is all a breach of contract, this is all a contract dispute. But the issue before me -- and it may be that in a defense of the action, you will be able to persuade the Court that somehow contract claims -- that's what this is all about. But the issue for today is whether the well-pleaded facts of the complaint has stated causes of action for turnover under 542, conversion, fraudulent misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, replevin and accounting.

There's seven causes of action in the complaint.

The only one that you have not moved on is the breach of fiduciary duty claim. Some of the counts are against both Defendants. The turnover, conversion, fraudulent conveyance are against both Defendants. The breach of fiduciary duty is against Stone only. The unjust enrichment is against capstone only. The replevin is against both Defendants.

And the accounting is against Stone only.

So, what you need to focus your argument before me today -- and I've read all these papers -- is why this complaint, on its face, does not -- the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint do not allege the causes of action set forth.

MR. ROCHE: Yes, Your Honor. And I believe it's appropriate -- taking the complaint on its face, the asset -- the APA and the services agreement still, by reference, are incorporated in the complaint in Paragraph -- just pulling up -- Paragraph 21 of the first amended complaint states, "Pursuant to the asset purchase agreement and the services agreement, Defendant Stone was to continue deploying Celsius' coins as CEO of Celsius KeyFi to the extent authorized in advance by Celsius." And many of the issues raised in the first amended complaint go to the question of authorization under that agreement, the asset purchase agreement.

So, when considering the legal sufficiency of the

claims -- and I'll go through them one by one and why they should be dismissed -- when considering the asset purchase agreement, I do believe it's appropriate for the Court to consider the APA.

And starting with the asset purchase agreement -excuse me -- starting with the turnover claim, Plaintiffs

cannot plead around the existence of a bona fide dispute

over ownership of the property by simply asserting that the

Defendants' claims to that property are frivolous. I

believe In re VeraSun Energy Corp. is instructive there.

In that case, the court was confronting a turnover claim in accounts receivable, and like this matter, the plaintiffs were asserting that just because an accounts receivable claim is subject to litigation, doesn't make it a bona fide dispute. But the Court disagreed there, finding that the denial of the existence of an agreement and the existence of a dispute over the outstanding balance was enough to dismiss the turnover claim because there was a bona fide dispute.

And here, the APA was entered into by all the parties to this litigation. And accepting all the facts in the first amended complaint as true, Stone and KeyFi first asserted breach of contract claims against Celsius by at least September 1, 2021. That's Paragraph 41 in the first amended claim.

Paragraph 42 in the first amended complaint shows that the parties engaged in settlement discussions for at least 10 months. And Paragraph 43 shows that KeyFi brought suit against Celsius after those discussions broke down, seeking additional damages.

And so we're not asking for the Court to consider the KeyFi complaint. But as Celsius in Footnote, I believe, 2 asks this Court to consider -- and we're fine for that standard -- the mere filing of -- to take judicial notice of the filing of the complaint as it relates to the existence of whether or not there is a bona fide dispute and whether a turnover claim has been properly pleaded.

And Celsius' only response to the question of whether or not there is a bona fide dispute, for purposes of determining the legal sufficiency of the turnover claim is - they assert that, "It is their strongly held view that the claims and allegations contained in the KeyFi complaint are entirely false and indeed frivolous." The Court does not need to accept that --

THE COURT: But the KeyFi -- excuse me, Mr. Roche.

The fact that KeyFi filed a State Court complaint does not mean that this complaint in this case does not include well-pleaded allegations of each of the causes of action. The fact that KeyFi and Stone, for whatever its reasons, decided to be the aggressor and promote its narrative in a State

Court complaint doesn't mean that the face of this complaint does not set forth well-pleaded facts to support each of the claims that are included.

MR. ROCHE: I agree.

THE COURT: You can't just simply say we sued them first; we said they owe us a bundle of money. That is not a defense to this action.

MR. ROCHE: No. And I completely agree with respect to all the other claims except the turnover claim.

Under 542(a) and (b), if there is a bona fide dispute, a turnover -- a claim and turnover claim, a garden variety claim for contract can't be turned into a turnover claim, if there is a bona fide dispute. And --

THE COURT: So, at bottom, Plaintiffs' argument is that the original coins never stopped being Debtor's property. Debtor held title in any property that was obtained with the Debtor's coins. Defendants' argument is that following the events that you described, at some point in time both forms of property, coins and property obtained, the property became Defendants' property. Or at a minimum there is a dispute to their title dooming the turnover claim. And there are a host of problems with that argument, Mr. Roche. I'm not going to go through each of them now, but I think you're off-base.

MR. ROCHE: Well, so, Your Honor, I think the only

question the Court needs to determine for resolving the motion is whether or not the first amended complaint, on its face, shows that there is a bona fide dispute to that. I think the questions are -- the question is different for the conversion claim and the other causes of action. But I think for at least -- and I would ask -- I believe In Vera Energy Corp. is instructive there because --

THE COURT: Mr. Roche, you cite LaMonica v. CEVA
Group PLC, 582 B.R. 46 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2018). The court in
that case refused to review documentary evidence outside the
pleadings at the motion to dismiss stage to determine
whether there was a bona fide dispute, including a Section
542 claim. You rely on that case. It cuts right against
you.

MR. ROCHE: So, in CEVA, the documents that were being asked to be relied upon, it wasn't a previous dispute. So our distinction under CEVA is that where there is a pre-existing -- as a matter of law, where there is a pre-existing dispute, as a matter of law a turnover claim cannot stand to that same property, because the existence of the previous dispute is evidence of the existence of a bona fide dispute.

THE COURT: Mr. Roche, in your opposition, you seem to agree that these coins belong to the Debtor and you're willing to work out a stipulation to return them.

Page 236 1 MR. ROCHE: You're saying the opposition for the 2 preliminary injunction? 3 THE COURT: Yeah. Yes, you did. MR. ROCHE: Not -- Your Honor, I believe that's 4 5 not accurate. The tokens at issue do not belong to the 6 Debtor. The tokens at issue belong --7 THE COURT: All right. Let's --8 MR. ROCHE: (indiscernible) 9 THE COURT: Let's go on. Go on to the other 10 causes of action. 11 MR. ROCHE: Sure. Turning to the conversion 12 claim, again, accepting their allegations as true, they've 13 alleged, one, an inappropriate use of assets. They gave to 14 the Defendant -- that they gave to Defendant. It was 15 Celsius' conversion claim, at bottom. And this is Paragraph 16 -- turning to their conversion claim -- Paragraph 52 of 17 their -- of the first amended complaint alleges that at 18 bottom, Celsius gave coins to the Defendants in this 19 litigation. And the Defendants inappropriately used those 20 assets and failed to return those assets. 21 But again, the asset purchase agreement governs 22 this conduct. Schedule 7.8 of the asset purchase agreement 23 -- and if Your Honor has the asset purchase agreement in front of them -- in front of it -- I would direct it to what 24 25 is Page -- it's Page 29 of the PDF and Schedule 7.8.

defines what the authorized activities are.

And so, Citadel Management here, again is directly on point. There, there was a contracted issue where a plaintiff gave to the defendant \$11 million worth of assets. And in return, the defendant was to make periodic interest payments, assign ownership of particular properties, and then give back the principal at the end of the contract at issue. But the defendant didn't do that. The defendant just instead took the \$11 million and failed to perform the other obligations under the agreement.

And that's what we have here. We have a contract. They've alleged that they gave Stone these assets, they gave KeyFi and Stone these assets, and that Stone and KeyFi failed to return some of these assets. But that's conduct that would be barred by the existence of the asset purchase agreement. It's not separate and independent. Celsius has not alleged any acts. And if you look at their opposition brief, they don't point to any conduct separate and part that would not be a garden variety breach of contract claim. And they can't point to any conduct outside of the asset purchase agreement that would give rise to a cause of action. So, for those reasons, they haven't alleged an independent (indiscernible) separate and apart from breach of contract.

And moving on to the unjust enrichment, replevin

and accounting claims, it's the same issue, Your Honor. There is an asset purchase agreement that under Schedule 7.8 shows what KeyFi and Stone were supposed to be doing with these assets. It defines the centralized -- authorized and central finance activities, defines how they're supposed to be accounted for the net profits, and defines the scope of what the parties were to be doing with the tokens, how the tokens would be returned to Celsius, for the duration of the performance of the activities that Mr. Stone and KeyFi were doing on behalf of Celsius and Celsius KeyFi.

And so the unjust enrichment, replevin and accounting claims fail for the same reason that the conversion claims do.

So, first, on the unjust enrichment claim, in order to plead the claim in the alternative, and plead unjust enrichment alternative to a breach of contract claim, there must be either a bona fide dispute concerning the distance of the contract. We don't have that here. Celsius admits that there's an asset purchase agreement and they admit in Paragraph 21 that pursuant to the asset purchase agreement, Stone and KeyFi were deploying coins on their behalf.

For the second way around a breach of -- to bring an unjust enrichment claim in the alternative is where the contract doesn't cover the dispute. And so that's the

question of law before this Court, is does the contract govern the dispute that Celsius has alleged in its first amended complaint? And it plainly does. Section 7.8 defines what the Defendants in this case were entitled to do and what Celsius was contracting for them to do with their tokens.

So, again, what their unjust enrichment claim alleges is, one, that they used Celsius property and its proceeds to "acquire NFTs without authorization, transferred such NFTs and other Celsius property away from Celsius, and used that property and its proceeds to develop what Stone refers to as an investment company."

But this just goes back to the Citadel case, where parties had an agreement at issue. And we're not arguing that that -- I'm not arguing against the facts that they have alleged. They have alleged that Stone misappropriated assets. They've alleged KeyFi misappropriated assets. They allege that he transferred assets without authorization. But that's all governed by Schedule 7.8 of the asset purchase agreement, which all the parties in this case are signatories to.

And so that, for purposes of the legal sufficiency of their unjust enrichment, replevin and accounting and conversion claims, means that those claims, as a mater of law, are deficient, and that this case would -- at least

Page 240 1 with respect to those claims, Your Honor, should be brought 2 as breach of contract claims, pursuant to the independent Court document. 3 THE COURT: All right. Anything else you want to 4 5 add? 6 MR. ROCHE: Just lastly, on the fraudulent 7 misrepresentation claim, they assert primarily three -- in 8 their opposition, they set out the three statements that 9 they're relying on for their fraudulent misrepresentation 10 claim. 11 So, first, in August 2020, they claim Stone and 12 KeyFi assured Celsius that he was hedging -- that Stone and 13 KeyFi were going to hedge the price movements in the crypto 14 assets that they were using to deploy -- using -- that they 15 were investing. 16 The second statement -- and this is -- I'll pull 17 it up in their opposition brief -- I'm looking at Page 19-20 18 of their opposition brief. They outline hedging, 19 profitability and visibility and return of coin. 20 And so, at bottom, there's three statements 21 essentially. Stone KeyFi told Celsius they were hedging. 22 Stone KeyFi told --23 THE COURT: So, Mr. Roche? Mr. Roche, in --24 MR. ROCHE: Yes. 25 -- in the Plaintiffs' opposition to THE COURT:

Page 241 1 your motion, you say -- first off, you say that they haven't 2 made specific -- they haven't alleged specific 3 misrepresentations and -- finding my notes -- at Pages 19 4 and 20 of the opposition, the Plaintiff points to specific 5 dates and quotes and provides details -- detailed 6 information, time periods to apprise Defendant of the 7 general time period of any misrepresent -- of the 9(b) 8 requirements. 9 So, their opposition specifically -- you say they 10 didn't, and they point out those very -- the specifics --11 MR. ROCHE: I --THE COURT: -- at Pages 19 and 20 of their --12 13 MR. ROCHE: I apologize. 14 THE COURT: -- opposition. 15 MR. ROCHE: I said they did. I was quoting 16 exactly -- they point to three statements and I wanted to 17 walk Your Honor through why each of those statements does 18 not -- cannot stand -- doesn't satisfy the elements of 19 fraudulent misrepresentation. First --20 THE COURT: Go ahead. 21 MR. ROCHE: -- with respect to each of those three 22 statements, they do not allege in the first amended 23 complaint that Stone or KeyFi knew those statements were 24 false when they were made. And then, so that's for -- with 25 respect to each of those statements.

The second -- so then with respect to the first and second statement on Page 19-20 of their opposition brief, those are the statements concerning hedging and the profitability of the investments. Those cannot serve as misrepresentations because the conduct complained of would be governed by the scope of authorized services under the asset purchase agreement. Again, Schedule 7.8. Under New York Law, the reasonable reliance element of fraud is precluded when an express provision in a written contract contradicts a prior alleged representation in a meaningful fashion.

Here, what they claim is that Stone said, I'm going to be hedging certain transactions and that the investments are profitable. But the contract at issue here, the asset purchase agreement, outlines what Stone and what KeyFi were to be doing with the coins at issue.

And so we're again, under New York law, where there's a contract that governs -- or contradicts a prior misrepresentation in a material fashion. And Your Honor, the statements on Page 19 of the opposition to the motion to dismiss, those both predate the asset purchase agreement. The asset purchase agreement was executed at the beginning of January of 2021. Those two statements occurred in August and towards the end of 2020 and are directly refuted by the language governing Stone and KeyFi's responsibilities under

the asset purchase agreement and Section 7.8.

And then their last statement is essentially Stone misrepresented the timing of when he was going to return the coins and misrepresented that he was going to return all of the coins. And their alleged harm there is that Celsius was prejudiced by that misrepresentation -- that's assume it's a misrepresentation, because Celsius did not -- wasn't able to timely file an action.

Well, again, under the weight of their own first amended complaint, they knew of the alleged misrepresentation by at least May of 2021. And they knew that Stone was asserting claims against them by September 2021. Yet they didn't file this action until August of 2022.

So, any claim that they suffered harm from relying on that statement, the statement that he was going to return coins, and that they delayed pursuing litigation on reliance of that statement is not plausible.

Unless Your Honor has any further questions at this time, Defendants have nothing further.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hurley?

MR. HURLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, for the record, Mitch Hurley, with Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld. Your Honor, Celsius brings this action to recover property that the Defendants stole. And the way the

Defendants stole that property was by entering digital wallets that belonged to Celsius, transferring coins and other digital assets that belonged to Celsius to their own wallets, and laundering the proceeds of those transfers through a money laundering application called Tornado Cash. The stolen property is worth millions of dollars and Celsius seeks to recover it for the benefit of its creditors.

As you noted, the Defendants seek -- make a motion to dismiss all the claims except for breach of fiduciary duty. There are at least two fundamental and fatal problems with the approach that the Defendants take. Your Honor has hit, I think, on both of them. But let me reemphasize.

First, this is a motion to dismiss under Rule

12(b)(6). It is not a summary judgment motion. It's a prediscovery motion, and I want to emphasize that. There has not been a scrap of paper produced by the Defendants in this case. We sought discovery. We served discovery on

September 28th. Their responses were due on October 28th.

They promise they were going to start the rolling production on November 28th. We still don't have a page.

It's not to bring a premature discovery dispute before Your Honor, Your Honor, just to emphasize that this is the very beginning of the case. It's a 12(b)(6) motion, not a summary judgment motion.

On a 12(b)(6) motion, of course Your Honor has to

take us through the facts that are pleaded in Celsius' complaint and confine the analysis to the facts that are stated in the complaint and documents appended or integral to the complaint.

In their motion, the Defendants really do ask you to do the exact opposite. They ask you to set aside

Celsius' well-pleaded allegations and accept theirs instead.

Of course, you can't do that under a 12(b)(6) standard.

The second really fatal flaw of their approach,

Your Honor, is their really desperate attempt to try to turn
this into a breach of contract action. This is not a breach
of contract action, Your Honor. The complaint alleges an
extraordinary pattern of theft, money laundering and other
misconduct that I will detail in a moment, and amply
supports the tort and equitable claims that Celsius brings.

Unlike virtually all of the cases the Defendants cite, in this case, Celsius doesn't allege breach of contract. Let's talk about why for a second. So, first, heard Mr. Roche refer to the asset purchase agreement, and he actually -- he just said all the parties here are a party to the asset purchase agreement. First of all, that's not true. Defendant Stone is not a party to the asset purchase agreement.

But more importantly, the terms that Mr. Roche keeps referring to are in a schedule that is referred to the

summary of key terms that was attached to the asset purchase agreement, and that is a schedule of terms that the parties contemplated would be included in a subsequent agreement called the services agreement. In fact, the services agreement was entered into and it embodies some of those terms, but not all, and it's an integration.

Neither Defendant is a party to the services agreement. So, in other words, neither Defendant is a party to the agreement that contains the terms that you just heard Mr. Roche rely on.

Celsius in this case doesn't allege breach of contract, partly for the obvious reason that neither Defendant is a party to that contract. Celsius identifies the services agreement and some other contracts, but it does not rely on them in alleging its claims.

But even if the services agreement could be considered on the motion, Your Honor, it wouldn't change anything, because all of the Defendant's' arguments, including the ones that supposedly are based on the contracts, depend on material that is found nowhere in the complaint and nowhere in any contract or any other document that's identified in the complaint. And again, that means that a Rule 12(b)(6) motion -- there motion has to be denied.

Okay. So, since this is a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, I

thought it would make sense to briefly highlight some of the key allegations that actually are alleged in the complaint, Your Honor. And with the Court's permission, I'd like to put up a demonstrative with a timeline of certain of those allegations. May I do that?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MR. HURLEY: Okay. Mr. Chapman, I think, is on still, and I think we need to give him access to be able to share his screen.

CLERK: Okay. Mr. Chapman is a co-host.

MR. CHAPMAN: Thank you.

MR. HURLEY: Perfect. There he is. He looks like a deer in the headlights, but it's... All right. So, it's been a long day, Your Honor, and you've read the papers, but I do think it's important to highlight some of these allegations. So, Celsius alleges in its complaint that in August 2020, Celsius engaged Defendants to conduct staking and DeFi activities with Celsius coins. That's Paragraph 18.

In or around the same time, Celsius alleges in Paragraph 20, began transferring Celsius coins to a Celsius wallet and provided the Defendants with a private key for that wallet. Private key to a wallet is like a passcode for an ordinary account, except that it can't be changed. Stone was given the private key, solely so he could deploy coins

in in authorized staking and DeFi activities. That's Paragraph 20.

Celsius alleges that in early 2021, it instructed

Defendant to return all of Celsius' property. That's

Paragraph 24. Celsius alleges that Defendants actually

agreed that they would return all of Celsius' property.

However, Celsius alleges, Defendants actually secretly

embarked on a series of transactions and transfers without

Celsius' knowledge or authorization.

Among other things, Celsius alleges on February 1, 2022, Defendants used 600 Celsius ETH to buy NFTs called CryptoPunks. Celsius alleges he was never authorized to buy NFTs. At that time, Your Honor, 600 ETH was worth about \$800,000.

On February 19th and 27th, Celsius alleges the

Defendants transferred a total of 450 Celsius ETH directly

from Celsius wallets to their own wallets. The stolen ETH

at that time, Your Honor, was worth about a million dollars.

On March 6th, the Defendants, Celsius alleges, began to transfer the NFTs they had bought with Celsius coins without authorization from Celsius' wallet to Defendants' wallet.

On March 9th, Stone claims that he resigned his position as CEO of Celsius. But the very next day, Celsius alleges, Defendants transferred 20 more Celsius ETH, about

\$40,000.

On March 16th, Defendants transferred more NFTs that they purchased with Celsius coins from Celsius wallets to Defendants' wallets. That's Paragraph 35. And in the most probably extraordinary bit of misconduct that's alleged here, Your Honor, on September 21, 2021, six months after Defendant says he resigned from Celsius, Defendants used their access to Celsius private keys to steal 1.4 million stablecoins called DAI. DAI, Your Honor, is a coin that's pegged to the dollar. So one stablecoin is one dollar. So that's \$1.4 million dollars.

At that time, Celsius knew that Defendants had the private keys for the Celsius wallet, but believed that wallet contained nothing of value. And in fact, at the time it didn't. But in September, a smart contract that was related to a deployment the Defendants made before departing Celsius deposited automatically the 1.4 million DAI in the Celsius wallet, with no notice to Celsius. But the Defendants were waiting, apparently.

Celsius alleges that on September 21, 2021, the Defendants accessed Celsius' wallet, transferred that 1.4 million DAI to their own wallets, and then converted that DAI into ETH. And on 17 transactions, you can see on the blockchain over the next couple of months, laundered that \$1.4 million through Tornado Cash. That's Tornado Cash as

the on-chain mixer that has been banned by OFAC because of it's frequent use to hide the proceeds of cybercrimes.

And this is not Defendants' first use of Tornado

Cash. Celsius alleges multiple other uses, including in

Paragraph 38. Celsius also alleges that in addition to the

thefts I just identified, Defendants never returned a large

number of other coins and property that were made available

to them through the wallets. Celsius does not know what

happened to those coins, Your Honor.

Again, there hasn't been any discovery produced and the Defendants have refused to account for their activities with the Celsius coins. But Celsius alleges in the complaint that those coins also may have just been stolen by the Defendants.

So, Your Honor, these are the specific allegations that are actually contained in the complaint and that animate Celsius' claims. They are more than sufficient to sustain each of the tort claims and the equitable claims that are alleged. And for the most part, the Defendants really don't even argue that Celsius has failed to allege the elements of its claims. Instead, what they do is they rely on factual assertions outside of the complaint to argue that despite Celsius having alleged those elements, the claims should be dismissed.

Let me start with turnover. So, basic --

Pg 251 of 261 Page 251 1 THE COURT: Mr. Hurley, I'm going to stop you. 2 I've read all the papers. 3 MR. HURLEY: Okay. THE COURT: Let me hear very briefly from Mr. 4 5 Stone -- Mr. Roche -- excuse me. Mr. Roche, go ahead. 6 MR. ROCHE: Just a few points I want to clarify. 7 So, KeyFi was a party to the agreement, and I believe Mr. 8 Hurley said I misspoke. I did not misspeak. I said all the 9 parties were signatories to the agreement. Mr. Stone signed 10 on behalf of KeyFi the asset purchase agreement. 11 And Your Honor, I think Mr. Hurley -- what I would 12 say is, yes, we agree that absent an agreement and absent 13 the incorporation of agreement into this complaint, they 14 have, for purposes of their first amended complaint, pled 15 the elements of conversion, of turnover, of --16 THE COURT: Replevin, unjust enrichment. You name 17 it; they've alleged it. MR. ROCHE: Except the existence of the asset 18 19 purchase agreement is critical. And under New York law, 20 where there is a conflict, a claim for conversion, unjust 21 enrichment, replevin and accounting cannot stand. And where 22 that contract can particularly -- excuse me -- explicitly contemplates that the parties are going to be joining --23

creating an entity to deploy coins and for Celsius to deploy

coins, the proper nature of their claim is one in contract

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and not in tort.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to stop you there. I'm telling you now that I'm going to be entering an opinion denying the motion to dismiss as to each and every count that you've sought to dismiss. We have a preliminary injunction hearing scheduled for January. That's going to remain on the docket with the schedule that's been agreed.

I don't want to hear that you're dragging your feet in providing discovery. Mr. Hurley, if there are discovery issues that you feel are not being sufficiently addressed, I require you meet and confer.

And to the extent that you need the assistance from the Court, you contact my Courtroom Deputy, Deanna Anderson, and hearings will be scheduled for that day or the next day, or at the most, two days after. I don't want motions to compel. We take it up and there'll be a Zoom hearing.

If I conclude that I need any briefing, I'll require short letter briefs. But discovery is going to move along rapidly. We have a schedule for a preliminary injunction hearing. In due course, a written opinion denying the motion to dismiss will be entered.

I did see Mr. Roche's opposition to the preliminary injunction hearing. I wanted to ask each of you -- one of the issues that he raises is to whether or not

there was supposed to be an accounting, and I wanted to see whether the two of you have discussed trying to reach an agreement to provide for a prompt accounting that might narrow the issues, if at all. Otherwise, we'll just go forward with the preliminary injunction.

But the opposition offered to enter into a stipulation to resolve most of the issues, but not all. But there was much said about whether there had been an agreement for an accounting.

So I guess my question for the two of you is, have you discussed whether you're able to reach an agreement for an accounting? Will that obviate the need for the preliminary injunction hearing or shorten it, or come up with a new schedule for it? Otherwise, we'll just go forward on the schedule that exists.

And I don't want to -- we're not going to get into a discovery conference now, but I'll tell you right now, Mr. Roche, if there was discovery served, which there was, and an agreement to produce, and you haven't, there'd better be a really good reason for it, because I'm going to insist on all discovery necessary being taken in time for the preliminary injunction hearing.

Mr. Hurley, let me ask you first. Have you had any discussions with Mr. Roche about an accounting?

MR. HURLEY: Well, not an accounting specifically,

Your Honor. But the -- so the relief that we sought on the motion for an injunction originally, obviously, sought the freezing of the property, but in addition, some other relief, including a sworn statement from Mr. Stone identifying certain property that was taken and that was acquired. And that -- in the category of relief that I understand Mr. Roche in his opposition to and saying he no longer opposes.

So we provided to Mr. Roche, after reading the opposition, a proposed stipulation and order that would enter all of the relief, other than the relief that he says he doesn't oppose. And we sent that over to him I think on Friday. So we'll see how he responds.

But my expectation and hope would be that would result in at least by the time we have the injunction, you'll have a sworn statement that at least identifies all of the property that's at issue in the injunction.

MR. ROCHE: Your Honor, so just a couple points of clarification. We have engaged in sufficient discovery.

We've been negotiating over search terms. We've collected over 150,000 documents from the Defendants in this case.

And so we are planning prompt discovery. Part --

THE COURT: When are you going to produce the documents? You say you collected 150,000 documents. What are you going to produce them?

MR. ROCHE: We're going to produce them when we agree on search terms. The initial search terms that were sent over included a little bit more than 40,000. The parties are, I believe -- Defendant -- or excuse me -- Plaintiffs have asked for Mr. Stone's deposition to go forward ahead of December 23rd and to have some discovery. As part of that deposition, we agreed to produce that as Plaintiffs have asked, five days ahead of that deposition. So that discovery is going to -- will be produced five days ahead of the deposition. And in parallel with that, we will continue reviewing all the other documents, once we get a set of search terms agreed to.

On the relief that's being requested, the main relief that we oppose is the entry of a freezing order concerning property -- the property that is at issue, that Defendants assert, and as outlined in the New York Supreme action, was paid as compensation, which Plaintiffs in this action say was stolen. That's a subject for the preliminary injunction hearing.

As far as the other issues and accounting, we're happy to engage in accounting. The asset purchase agreement and the services agreement contemplated accounting when there is a dispute over the amount. And in fact, it was the Defendants in this case that initially evoked the audit provision of the asset purchase agreement over a year ago.

We're happy to identify the property that -- I think there's going to be some definitional work that needs to be worked out between the parties. Plaintiffs sent a letter over on Friday. My grandmother passed away and so I'm -- had to do some traveling for the funeral and the wake this weekend. But I plan on responding to that either late tonight or early tomorrow to get some form of agreement on how the parties could do an accounting. Your Honor, I would point out, a simple interrogatory could have been issued to identify all of the assets at issue. We would have responded to that. And during the course of the past year and a half, we did identify for the Plaintiffs here --THE COURT: I don't want to hear what happened over the last year and a half. I want a resolution of the discovery issues promptly. I want -- if the two of you and your clients agree to an accounting or an audit, let's get that resolved. Mr. Hurley, have you come up with a set of search terms? MR. HURLEY: So, Mr. Chapman has been handling that --MR. ROCHE: We have, yes. We've run their search terms over the 150,000 documents. It's come down to about The parties have been going back and forth on 40,000.

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Page 257 1 search terms, on search terms for both sides, and I expect 2 we'll get an agreement there within the next week, week and 3 a half. And --THE COURT: That's too long. No --5 MR. ROCHE: Okay. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Roche, that's too long. Who are 7 you negotiating search terms with? 8 MR. ROCHE: The rest of the Akin team. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Hurley, whoever it is on your team 10 who's doing that should meet and confer with Mr. Roche by 11 5:00 next Monday. And this needs to get resolved. MR. HURLEY: We will intend to do that much sooner 12 13 than that, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: That -- sooner the better. Okay. We 15 go forward with the preliminary injunction hearing, I don't 16 want to hear from anybody, we didn't get the discovery we 17 wanted. Everything is going to be done. You've got a 18 schedule. You're going to adhere to the schedule. If you 19 can come to some agreement to avoid the necessity of the 20 preliminary injunction, fine. Otherwise, let's just move 21 forward. 22 I wanted to let you know today that I'm denying the motion to dismiss so you both know that you're charging 23 ahead with the preliminary injunction hearing if that's not 24 25 resolved.

Page 258 1 MR. ROCHE: Understood, Your Honor. 2 potentially one discovery issue that if we could get some of the Court's help on today, if you'd rather --3 THE COURT: You can't. 4 5 MR. ROCHE: Okay. 6 THE COURT: You can't get --7 MR. ROCHE: Understood. 8 THE COURT: You need to meet and confer and see if 9 you can resolve it. And if you can't, the party needing the 10 assistance of the Court contacts my Courtroom Deputy and 11 you'll get a prompt hearing on it. We're not doing this on 12 the fly. Okay? 13 MR. ROCHE: Understood, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. Anything else for today? 15 MR. ROCHE: Nothing for Defendants. 16 MR. HURLEY: Not for me, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Hurley? MR. HURLEY: Not for me, Your Honor. 18 Thank you. 19 THE COURT: All right. I think that concluded 20 everything on the agenda for this afternoon. There are a 21 number of adjourned matters that are listed on the agenda, 22 but by my reckoning, we've covered everything that had to be 23 dealt with during the agenda. Mr. Nash, is that consistent 24 with your view? 25 MR. NASH: Yes, sir.

Page 259 THE COURT: We are adjourned. MR. NASH: Thank you, sir. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 3:12 PM) 

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Page 261 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certified that the foregoing 4 transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Songa M. deslarski Hydl 6 7 8 Sonya Ledanski Hyde 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Veritext Legal Solutions 21 330 Old Country Road 22 Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 23 24 25 Date: December 7, 2022